

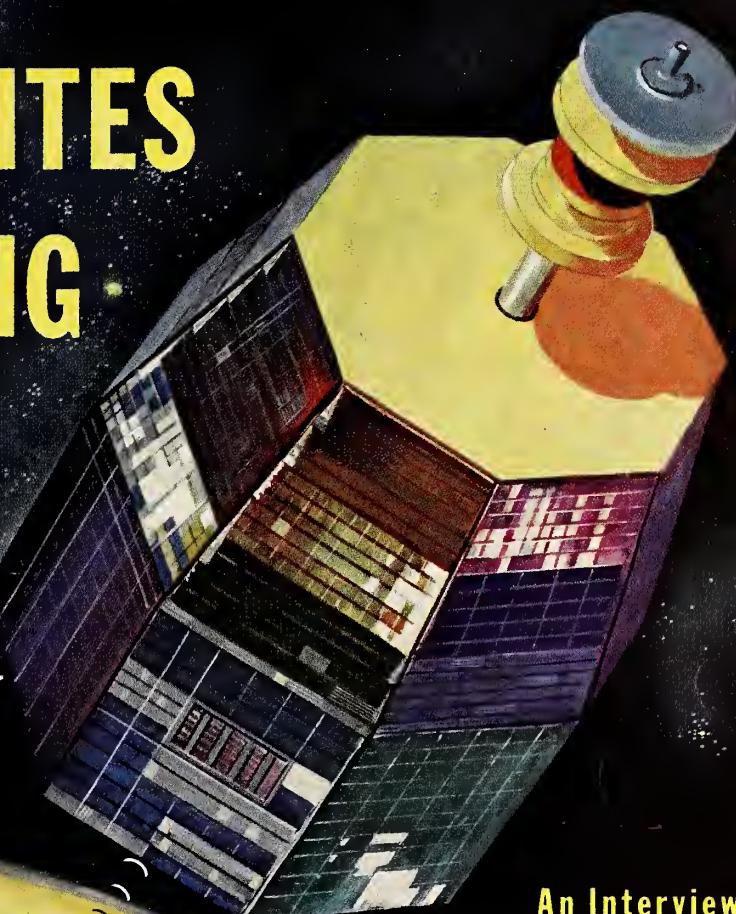
THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

20¢ SEPTEMBER 1964

## HOW SATELLITES ARE CHANGING YOUR LIFE NOW

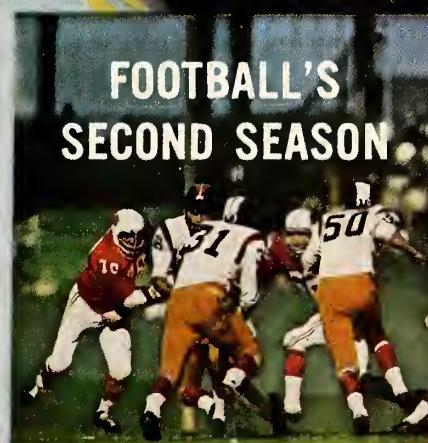


An Interview with  
**RUSSELL TORNABENE,**  
NBC Manager of  
News Operations

**TIBET— WHERE A  
FORTRESS  
GROWS IN BLOOD**

**WHEN VILLA RAIDED  
NEW MEXICO**

**FOOTBALL'S  
SECOND SEASON**





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The American

# LEGION

Magazine

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion HQ. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019.

## CUBA

SIR: If all history books were written with the lucidity and readability of the July article about General Leonard Wood in Cuba, more young people would love our own history. This is only one of many articles from your magazine that has been well written as well as informative. More than once I have taken your articles and reduced them to simpler terms so that I could tell them to my fourth graders.

COLETTE WALLACE  
Austin, Minn.

SIR: The true failure of the U. S. government in Cuba hardly comes through in the story of Leonard Wood and the ending of the occupation in 1902. The U. S. supported men like Machado and Batista. The failure of the U. S. government is in the policy of supporting men instead of ideas. Time wears out men; ideas thrive, extend and settle with the passage of time.

Today Cubans are again in rebellion against totalitarianism. The hardships they are suffering make well-known modern history. Now, Fidel Castro is protected by a mighty wall of sea and air power from attacks and Cubans fighting inside their country are cut off from supplies. Castro, like Batista, is honored with the protection of the U. S. and Soviet Russia, permitting his persecution, enslavement and murder of the free people of Cuba. Democratic minded Cubans are now defenseless, hungry slaves, or roam the world like stray dogs, while powerful neighbors look upon Cuba as a pawn in the international game, obstructing her right to self-determination. Let us hope that the example of the U. S., where ideology comes first and men are only its instruments, will show the policy-makers how to become the real leaders of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the now distressed and disturbed free world.

RAÚL SEELIG  
Jamaica, N. Y.

## ENGLISH CLAM MYSTERY

SIR: I have been trying to trace the origin of a colony of American hard shell clams in Southampton Water, England. Now I have heard a rumor that American servicemen in WW2, stationed at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, may have introduced the clams onto the shore

at Netley. If any American veteran has any knowledge of these clams, or can affirm the rumor, I would be very much interested in hearing from him. If some GI did this, he might be interested to learn that there is now such a flourishing colony of the American clams in Southampton Water that it is beginning to support a small shellfish industry.

A. D. ANSELL, BIOLOGIST-IN-CHARGE  
Plankton Laboratory  
c/o Poole Power Station  
Rigler Road  
Poole, Dorset  
England

## DALLAS

SIR: My brother, now 91, who was a Dallas businessman for 65 years, says that your June article "A Look at Dallas, Texas" was the best write-up of Dallas he has ever seen.

FURMAN TEAL  
St. Petersburg, Fla.

SIR: A neighbor, who is, like myself, a transplanted Dallasite, handed me your June issue to read your article on Dallas. I almost felt as if I were there again. I am so tired of having people point their grubby fingers at the city—and at me, as if I were guilty of something for having come from Dallas. Perhaps after your convention, people will know what nice people really live in Dallas. And may I make one correction? It's true that there's only one Nieman-Marcus store in the world. But not *everything* there is too expensive. Tell your Legion wives to take a peek at the mezzanine floor, where they can buy clothes in high style (not originals, to be sure) at ordinary prices. NM is a working gal's paradise, too. And tell them not to miss having one luncheon in Nieman-Marcus' Zodiac room. It'll be worth waiting in line a few minutes. Thanks for showing our city as it really is.

MRS. C. D. WARD  
Niles, Ill.

## OUR PACIFIC NISEI

SIR: We want to thank you for Bill Hosokawa's article in July—"Our Own Japanese in the Pacific War." The members of this Legion Post are of Japanese extraction, many are veterans of the 442nd Combat Infantry Regiment that served in Europe and is well known. Others were G-2 Niseis who served with Military Intelligence in the Pacific, and whose work passed unnoticed until now. May we always be able to be of mutual service.

JAMES MIYAMOTO, COMMANDER  
Commander Perry Post 525  
American Legion  
Los Angeles, Calif.

SIR: May I amplify on Mr. Hosokawa's excellent article on our Japanese-Amer-

ican citizens' military intelligence service in the Pacific in WW2? Mr. Hosokawa generously credited Col. Kai Rasmussen and myself with the establishment of the Nisei Language School. There were other officers involved whose work Mr. Hosokawa did not and could not have known.

Before the war two Regular Army officers were regularly sent to Japan to study the language and to serve an attachment of duty with the Japanese Army itself. The tour of duty was for four years. Except for Col. Wallace Moore, all the officers I will name—including Col. Rasmussen and myself—were graduates of this system.

In the summer of 1941, while serving in the Panama Canal Department, my views were asked on the feasibility of a Nisei Language School, and I strongly concurred. The concept of the school did not originate with Col. Rasmussen and myself. Col. (then Major) Carlisle C. Dusenberry and Lieut. Col. Wallace Moore, a reserve officer whose missionary parents had been stationed in Japan, were primarily responsible for the concept of the school and planned its organization. They were attached to the Far Eastern Section of the Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff in Washington.

I was sent to San Francisco in Sept. 1941 to organize the school, and Col. Rasmussen served with me. Shortly thereafter I lost his valuable services when he was assigned to work on installation of coast artillery defense on the approaches to San Francisco Harbor. When the Nisei Language School was greatly enlarged and moved inland, I recommended that Col. Rasmussen be recalled to it and made its Commandant, and he was. The great success of the program after its removal to Camp Savage and then Fort Snelling can be credited largely to his work and that of his staff. The project was at that time taken out of Fourth Army and placed under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell of the War Department General Staff, whose deputy I became early in 1944.

Two other officers attached to the War Department General Staff in 1941 who materially assisted in guiding the school into existence were Cols. R. S. Bratton and M. W. Pettigrew (both now dead), who also pushed vigorously for the organization of the 100th and 442nd Regimental Combat Teams. Col. Bratton and myself had not only served the training tour of duty in Japan but had also served on Military Attaché duty with the American Embassy in Tokyo.

These amplifications do not detract one iota from Mr. Hosokawa's excellent article. I add my own very great admiration for a fine group of Americans—the citizens of Japanese parentage who served in the Pacific with distinction and gallantry. Many could have justifiably taken a passive attitude toward military service when it is considered that their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and other relatives were being held in War Relocation centers in the West. Instead, they decided to prove

their love for their adopted country—and how they succeeded!

JOHN WECKERLING  
BRIG. GEN., USA (RET.)  
Winter Park, Fla.

SIR: Thank you for Bill Hosokawa's article on our own Japanese in the Pacific War.

ANTHONY RADOSEVICH  
Des Moines, Iowa

SIR: No American can read the story of the Nisei efforts in the Pacific without a feeling of intense pride, admiration and affection for these gallant fighting men.

CHESTER L. SOMERS  
West Springfield, Mass.

SIR: Hosokawa's article covered the subject well. Too much cannot be said of the fine job our Japanese Americans did on all fronts. Some of them served with my outfit, and we were able to give them one prisoner to interrogate on Jan. 27, 1945. Maybe Lt. Ken Tagami can tell me what they learned from him.

THOMAS L. MAHAN  
Forest Park, Ill.

SIR: Hosokawa's article brings to mind an almost forgotten incident. At Eniwetok we picked up a map of Truk. The Nisei boys quickly figured out from it that it wasn't the invincible fortress that the enemy had led us to believe. It had plenty of guns and mines, but analysis showed that lack of personnel and cement had prevented the construction of more than a few bunkers—most of the weaponry wasn't in place! And that was the beginning of the reduction of Truk. J. S. ARMSTRONG, MAJOR, USMCR (RET.)  
Seal Beach, Calif.

#### PEANUTS TO COCONUTS

SIR: "America's Biggest Little Foundation" in the July issue adds another reason for pride in being a member of the Legion and its Auxiliary. I am a member of Auxiliary Unit 10, Richmond, Calif. The work of the Legion's Child Welfare Foundation is of special interest to me, as I am a speech and hearing pathologist with an M.A. in the education of exceptional children. I enclose a gift for the Foundation. May I suggest that you publish the address of the Foundation to make it simpler for interested readers to contribute?

RUTH P. CHILES  
Richmond, Calif.

Mrs. Chiles' check has been forwarded to: The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SIR: Your July article "America's Biggest Little Foundation" was most informative and inspirational, and, I believe, was greatly in the public interest.

DAN W. FLICKINGER  
Boston, Mass.

SIR: Thanks for publishing "America's Biggest Little Foundation" in the July

issue. The work of the Legion through its Child Welfare Foundation is probably one of the less recognized sections of the total program of the Legion. I can truthfully say that the work of Dr. Ignacy Goldberg for retarded children, on a \$16,000 Legion grant, has never been forgotten and is daily bearing fruit. I traveled across Tennessee with Dr. Goldberg, and saw him in action. The work he did as a field resource person for the National Association for Retarded Children under the Legion grant did trigger a spontaneous combustion. The pressing need to trigger more "spontaneous combustion" in programs for America's children still exists, and the need for moving the Legion's Child Welfare Foundation from "peanuts" to "coconuts" should be given serious consideration by every Legionnaire and every Post.

MICHAEL H. KUREK  
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
National Association for Retarded  
Children  
Nashville, Tenn.

#### HOMEMADE FLAGPOLES

SIR: We followed Mr. Blaisdell's advice on how to make a homemade flagpole, in your May issue. We put up a 20-foot pole that we'd wanted for years. Total cost was \$15 and we have aluminum paint and cement left over. I'm encouraging my neighbors to do the same. We fly the flag every day.

G. M. GILBERTSON  
Brooklyn Center, Minn.

SIR: I followed Blaisdell's advice and built a similar flagpole. I'd like to suggest an addition of a rotating ring on the top flag attachment, to prevent the flag wrapping around the pole in a changing wind. Instead of cement, I anchored my pole with a small rock, well tamped with earth, to allow the pole to be easily moved if desired.

ALBERT JOHRNI  
Seneca, S. D.

#### ARMISTICE DAY SHELL

SIR: After the WW1 Armistice I was an ordnance sergeant attached to a salvage squadron in the Verdun area. I found, and still have, a 75 mm shell on which is scratched:

"The last shell fired by the 4th Section of Battery D of the 128th Field Artillery, in the barrage of 462 rounds fired Nov. 11, 1918, ending the world's greatest war on the Verdun front."

The names of three of the gun squad are also scratched on it.

I would be glad to give this shell to any member of the gun squad who could identify himself.

EDWARD J. LEDOGAR  
88-12 Parsons Blvd.  
Jamaica, N. Y. 11432

#### NEW CULTURAL EXCHANGE

SIR: Jeff Endrst's May story on the juvenile delinquents behind the Iron Curtain suggests a new form of cultural exchange. Let's exchange juvenile delin-

quents with the communists. We give them a given number of tough babies in exchange for an equal number of theirs. Supervise each group to keep them within the law, and then after six months ask them which system they'd prefer to stay under. It might be more enlightening than some of the exchange programs of college students, PhD's, etc.

FRANK H. RAMSAY  
Beaufort, S. C.

#### MACARTHUR IN WW1

SIR: General MacArthur was a great soldier and deserving of many honors. However, your introduction to his Duty, Honor, Country in the June issue left the impression that he was the Commander of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division during WW1. The Division was commanded to Dec. 14, 1917, by Maj. Gen. W. A. Mann, and for the rest of the war by Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher.

H. L. WALKER  
Oklawaha, Fla.

Gen. MacArthur was the 42nd's chief of staff to Aug. 1918, then led its 84th Brigade in the big offensive. He succeeded to the Division Command after the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

#### THE TEXAS' GUNS

SIR: I thoroughly enjoyed Pete Martin's account of movie-man John Ford's recollection of the landing on Omaha Beach in your June issue, but I'd like to say that the U.S.S. *Texas* had neither 12-inch nor 16-inch guns. Her main battery was 14-inchers.

JACK F. CORSE  
Cambridge, Vt.

Film producer Ford, no naval ordnance expert, simply guessed from their sound that they were not 16-inchers, but 12-inchers. Thanks for expert info on the subject.

#### GOOD THINGS

SIR: Cheers for mention of "Some Good Things" in the July Editor's Corner. We are flooded with rotten movies, poor TV shows and stage shows, and when a good musical like *Hello Dolly!* comes along it should be supported. And then, the work of songwriter Irving Berlin towers so high above so much that we hear that there's no comparison. Thanks for giving credit where credit is due.

C. L. HAWKES  
Camas, Wash.

SIR: You have the sincere thanks of at least one reader for your editorial on (1) *Hello Dolly!* and (2) Irving Berlin, in July. Choosing to praise a show that is devoid of everything except good entertainment is some kind of heresy these days. And then to give credit to a guy like Irving Berlin, well, that surely will set another kind of record in the minds of some. But what you had to say and the way you chose to express your ideas struck me as being very well done.

ROBERT FOREMAN  
Winona, Minn.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

# The Future—America's And The Legion's

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

*Daniel J. Foley*

THIS WILL BE my last opportunity as National Commander to communicate with my fellow Legionnaires through our American Legion Magazine.

With all eyes now turned toward Dallas, Texas, and our 46th Annual National Convention, I should like to report to you briefly on developments during my term of office and to leave with you a parting thought which I think merits your most serious consideration.

DURING THE YEAR since our Miami Beach National Convention I have traveled well over 200,000 miles, in this country and abroad, visiting with Legionnaires everywhere and conferring with U. S. State Department and military officials as well as with civilian and military officials of allied governments. My objective was to be able to bring you a current and realistic report, based on first-hand observations, of world conditions and the role of America on the international scene.

In these 12 months I have been privileged to observe conditions on the free world defense perimeters, both in Europe and in Asia, as well as having visited the no-man's-land between Israel and Jordan and viewed portions of Castro's Cuba from the vantage point of our Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay.

ALL AMERICANS are well aware that these are perilous times in which we live. We are well aware that communist meddling in affairs of the free and so-called neutral nations of the world is the prime cause of international unrest. We know that communist Russia and communist China pose equally grave threats to peace and freedom despite differences between themselves.

We know that America, through treaties, alliances and promises, has vast commitments to defend freedom throughout the world. We know that our capability and willingness to fulfill those commitments must be sufficient to inspire the confidence of our allies and to engender the respect of our foes.

ALTHOUGH THIS NATION stands as the citadel of the free world, we may take heart from the fact that we do not stand alone. The cause of freedom has staunch allies both in Europe and in the Far East. They are allies who, like we ourselves, have made monumental sacrifices that freedom might live. They are willing to make further sacrifices in freedom's name. Our role, as a nation, is to maintain the necessary deterrent forces to insure that there shall be no further encroachments by the international conspiracy upon free world territory and that men still free shall remain forever free—that those who have been subjugated shall retain the hope of freedom regained.

In the true spirit of Americanism, we must rise to a mighty

challenge with that same dauntless courage and grim determination that brought this nation of ours into being and made America what she is today.

Our responsibility as Legionnaires is similarly clear cut. We must constantly remind the American people, and our government, of the continuing threat to freedom and of the need to make whatever sacrifices may be required that freedom shall prevail.

THE THEME OF MY MESSAGE to our National Convention in Miami Beach just a year ago, was that this should be a year to rediscover America, to re-establish in our own minds our national identity, to remind ourselves and others of our nation's past that we might more clearly chart our course for the future. If my efforts over the past year have contributed to the charting of that course, my year's work shall not have been in vain.

FINALLY, I SHOULD LIKE to leave with you a thought which, to a degree, involves the future of The American Legion and which, in my considered judgment, is a problem to which Legionnaires must address themselves realistically.

I refer you to the matter of American Legion membership eligibility requirements. There is, and will be for some time to come, an increasing demand for the services of the Legion. There is, and will be, a continuing desire on the part of many who have rendered heroic and invaluable service to their country in time of peril, to join ranks with The American Legion. There have been several proposals to re-evaluate our eligibility requirements, and I am sure there will be others.

In view of the demands being made upon our servicemen of today—men who are veterans of the cold war at Guantanamo Bay, in Berlin and Korea and in South Vietnam where the war is not so cold—could and should we not reasonably consider these men for membership in The American Legion?

We recognize by resolution the fact that we are engaged in "cold war." We recognize by resolution the "great probability of localized aggression by communist forces, of limited wars and of communist fomented unrest in allied nations overseas, as in Laos and in South Vietnam today," and that "such limited military conflicts may suddenly erupt in any part of the world without warning."

Is this not a period of cold war? Do not these men who render service to our nation today both at home and abroad serve as we did during periods of declared war?

I do wish to impart for your prompt and serious consideration some of these questions which I have encountered during my year as your National Commander and may I leave you with the thought that the doctrine of the Legion always should be one of reasoned and responsible action—in effect, a doctrine of common sense.

# EDITOR'S CORNER

## RUSK ON FOREIGN POLICY

ON PAGE 27 YOU WILL FIND a report on American Legion Boys' Nation, which was held in July in Washington, D.C. Here, considerably condensed for this space, we share with you remarks on the fundamentals of American foreign policy, as presented to the young men of our Boys' Nation by Secretary of State Dean Rusk on July 23.

"Foreign policy is about you. This is a point you must really get into your gizzards. Foreign policy is about people, and that is the overriding consideration in everything that we do, be it trade or trying to get the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots to find some basis of agreement, or insisting that Hanoi and Peiping leave their neighbors alone, or seeking scientific cooperation with all countries on desalting sea water. This is all about what happens to individual people.

"The objectives of our policy are really very simple. Re-read the first part of the Declaration of Independence. How many of you have done that, say, in the last six months? [Large show of hands] Well, good for Boys' Nation. This is really very important.

"The American people really do believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. They believe that that is the heart of political wisdom. And this is a scarlet thread that runs through most of our policy.

"This is why the American people instinctively favor the independence of nations. We invented that idea. This is why it's easier for us to work with a democracy than with a dictatorship. This is why we are so deeply concerned about what has gone on over the years in Eastern Europe. That is why we are so much concerned when here at home we fail to live up to [our own ideals].

"There isn't a country in the world that doesn't fail to live up to the highest ideals. But we can't use that as an alibi. We are the only country in the world that is expected to bat a thousand in this business. Our failures rush around the world at the speed of light, and our enemies are joyful and our friends are distressed. We have the pressure of history upon us to do the best job we can here in our own society. So this simple notion that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is an operating principle of policy that you see at work all the time.

"You might also want to read the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations Charter. Those of us who were in World War 2 came out of that war with the hope that perhaps mankind had it made, finally. We had been scarred by that war. We were thinking long and deeply with other nations about what kind of world we ought to have. On a bipartisan basis, almost unanimous in the Senate, we joined with other nations to write out the

simple principles of the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2. One rogue government stood in the way in 1945—Stalin's Soviet Union. If Stalin had played ball with the United Nations according to his commitments, this could have transformed history. But he didn't.

"That reminds us that we need strength, and great strength, if we are to make peace. It is probably correct to say that the drastic demobilization of the Western world that occurred at the end of World War 2 was perhaps the most serious mistake our people ever made. I think that after World War 2, through demobilization, we tempted thieves. We exposed Stalin to enormous temptations to reach out and grab. He grabbed, and we have been rebuilding the strength of the Free World ever since.

"Under the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2, the United Nations is an association of independent nations, voluntarily cooperating in their common interest across national frontiers, joining in mutual defense, settling disputes by peaceful means if possible. Those things are pretty fundamental to policy on a bipartisan basis in this country.

"Very seldom do we have a bitter, painful issue involving a single other government. Most of our quarrels with other governments have to do with what's going to happen to somebody else, even the whole world. They arise out of the great confrontation between communism and the Free World.

"Right now we don't have a blazing crisis with the Soviet Union. But the big dangerous, explosive problems are still with us. We are not in a state of settled peace.

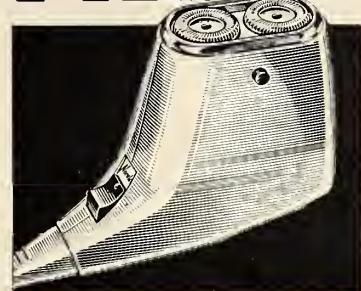
"Then we have other people's quarrels. I suppose there are 25 or 30 countries that we have relations with who have some sort of quarrel with their immediate neighbors. We get drawn into these quarrels, either because we are members of international bodies where they come up, or because our own interest requires us to take a hand to try to settle them, or because the parties themselves come to us asking for help, either to settle the quarrel or to ask our support for their own points of view.

"We can't run away from them. If two nations with whom we hope to be friends, such as Pakistan and India, quarrel with each other, then this cannot help but complicate our relations with both Pakistan and India.

"We receive every working day in this Department about 1300 official cables from our posts all over the world. We get telegrams from the public in addition to that. [Laughter] We send out a thousand cables a day, all of them signed 'Rusk', and I see about six of them. [Laughter] Most of them have to do with the on-going business of building a decent world order. On any day we will be attending 15 to 20 international meetings somewhere in the world. These meetings cover a great variety of things, such as the nuclear arms race, epidemiological control or the allocation of radio frequencies. This is the great constructive work in which govern-

(Continued on page 52)

# NEW

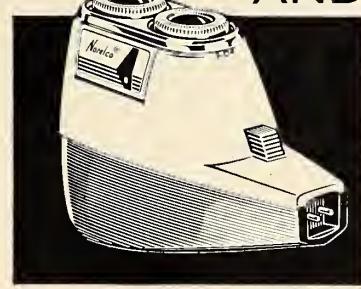


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DOCK STRIKE THREAT.  
FEWER SOCIAL SECURITY RESTRICTIONS?  
TRADE FOR AID . . . BUT HOW?

# DATELINE WASHINGTON



With the U.S. economy running in high gear, the Administration is keeping an eye on the storm clouds building up over the East and Gulf Coast docks . . . The current agreement between the shippers and the longshoremen runs out September 30, and President Johnson could delay a walkout for 80 days under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The chief issue involved, manpower versus automation, is so tough and deep that even now Washington is worried about the possibility of a waterfront strike . . . Such a walkout could raise havoc with U.S. international trade, aid, balance of payments, and domestic employment.

Less than two years ago, when the longshoremen struck for 34 days, the economic loss was calculated at approximately \$1 billion, with 100,000 thrown out of work in the resulting decline of business activity.

Ship operators, pressed by foreign competition, are seeking to reduce costs by reducing longshore loading gangs; the union (International Longshoremen's Assoc.) is determined to protect job security for its members.

Support is slowly but steadily building up to liberalize the restrictions against earning money that reduce Social Security payments to retirees.

A special Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), has added a new voice to the individual calls by some members of Congress to amend the Social Security Act so that oldsters who've retired at 65 can work, especially at part-time jobs, and augment their federal benefits with earnings . . . The subcommittee is leading a drive to simplify and liberalize the present restrictions.

Surveys indicate that one-third of the total income of the older Americans comes from their employment . . . Such work, the surveys find, not only makes the senior citizen more self-sufficient, but also gives him a feeling of usefulness to his family and community . . . Question is how to help the oldsters without diminishing the work available for the youngsters streaming into the labor market every year.

One of Washington's most difficult problems is how to replace U.S. aid programs with trade as the means of helping the underdeveloped nations get to their economic feet, especially the countries of Latin America . . . It's not simply a matter of trade.

The Latin American countries have long complained that their chief exports--coffee, sugar, minerals, etc.--are primary products subjected to sharp fluctuations in price . . . When the world price of these products declines, due to excess supply over demand, the exporting countries suffer a sharp reduction in income, and a setback in their development programs.

In addition, Latin American republics argue that while they have, in general, been paying progressively more over the past decade for the finished products which they import from the United States, they have been getting less for the primary commodities they sell to the United States.

## PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

### U.S. CODE ON COUPS

"It has long been, and continues to be, our firm policy to discourage any who conspire to overthrow constitutionally elected government. But if governments are overthrown, it has long been our practice . . . to encourage the holding of free and fair elections—to encourage a return to constitutional procedures." Thomas C. Mann, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs.

### POLITICAL SURVIVAL

"In politics you've got to have a sense of humor. If you don't have humor, you'll end up in a nuthouse with a lot of paper dolls." Former N. Y. State Democratic chairman Prendergast.

### WEST GERMAN VIEW

"Of those who guarantee our freedom, we cannot afford to miss one, neither the French nor the British nor the Americans." Gerhard Schroder, foreign minister of West Germany.

### AUSTRALIAN VIEW

"We're in a world power struggle. You've got to stand up and be counted—you've got to say which side you're on. We know which side we're on and we're going to stick to that side." Paul M. C. Hasluck, minister for external affairs of Australia.

### FORD ON STRIKES

"I am convinced that responsible bargaining is most unlikely if the very possibility of a strike is ruled out from the beginning." Henry Ford II, chairman, Ford Motor Co.

### NOT ONLY WASHINGTON

"While it has become fashionable to lament the growth of the Federal Government, it is the states themselves which have become even more topheavy with personnel, boards, commissions and agencies." Rep. Robert T. McLoskey (R-Ill.).



# How Satellites Are Changing Your Life Now

An Interview with **RUSSELL C. TORNABENE**,  
NBC Manager of News Operations.

You aren't apt to go to Venus, or  
even the Moon—but  
spacecraft are already  
affecting you here on  
earth at a dizzy pace.

Tornabene with a model of RCA's Relay satellite, which may send us the Tokyo Olympics live on TV. Cover drawing is also a Relay.

**Q.** MR. TORNABENE, it seems that orbiting satellites are putting us in the "Buck Rogers" era now. Not some time in the future. The man in the street already feels their effects, and is apt to feel them more by leaps and bounds. True or false?

**A.** I think that's true. We feel it especially in our field.

**Q.** For the record, you are NBC's news operations manager, and have been in the thick of coordinating network TV intercontinental broadcasts by way of communications satellites orbiting the earth?

**A.** Yes. I have been very much taken up with broadcasting via satellites. When we used the first Telstar to transmit live TV between America and Europe I was the first chairman of the U.S. networks' coordinating committee. I'm not a space scientist. My work deals with your question—bringing some of the effects of

space flight to the people on this earth.

**Q.** And you've told us that you have found things going at a dizzy pace?

**A.** "Dizzy pace" is just right. It was less than six years ago, in December 1958, that the SCORE project broadcast a tape-recorded Christmas message of President Eisenhower's from a point over the Atlantic off Florida. That was the first planned *public* message beamed to earth from space.

**Q.** And now?

**A.** Now we are working out plans for showing some events of Tokyo's October Olympic Games in American homes, as they happen. This summer we don't even know which satellites we will use—or use most. We expect to use one of the Relays. We'll use Syncrom III if we have it successfully parked out in space over the Pacific as planned. There's little question in our minds about showing some of the Olympics live in your home.

**Q.** That's what you mean by a "dizzy pace?"

**A.** Yes. New things fast. Use of a Syncrom satellite in this way would be brand new, and, although we are making our plans to use a Relay, we may at the last minute have temporary use of NASA's new Syncrom III for Olympic pictures. That's how things have been going all the time these last six years.

**Q.** We recall the headlines when a Telstar satellite brought us live TV from Europe, and vice versa, for the first time, by relaying pictures and voice around the electronic horizon as Telstar passed high over the Atlantic. But what are these Relays and Syncoms? Telstar has some pals up there now, apparently.

**A.** Oh, the first Telstar went up two years ago, back in 1962. That's a long time ago the way things have been happening. Since then, strictly in terms of satellites for public broadcasting, five

more have gone up, and two more are in the immediate works.

**Q.** Will you name them?

**A.** Telstar II, Relay I, Relay II, Syncrom I and Syncrom II. They are all orbiting now, though Telstar I and Syncrom I are now dead.

**Q.** Will you characterize them in brief?

**A.** The two Telstars, designed and made by AT&T, and two Relays, designed and



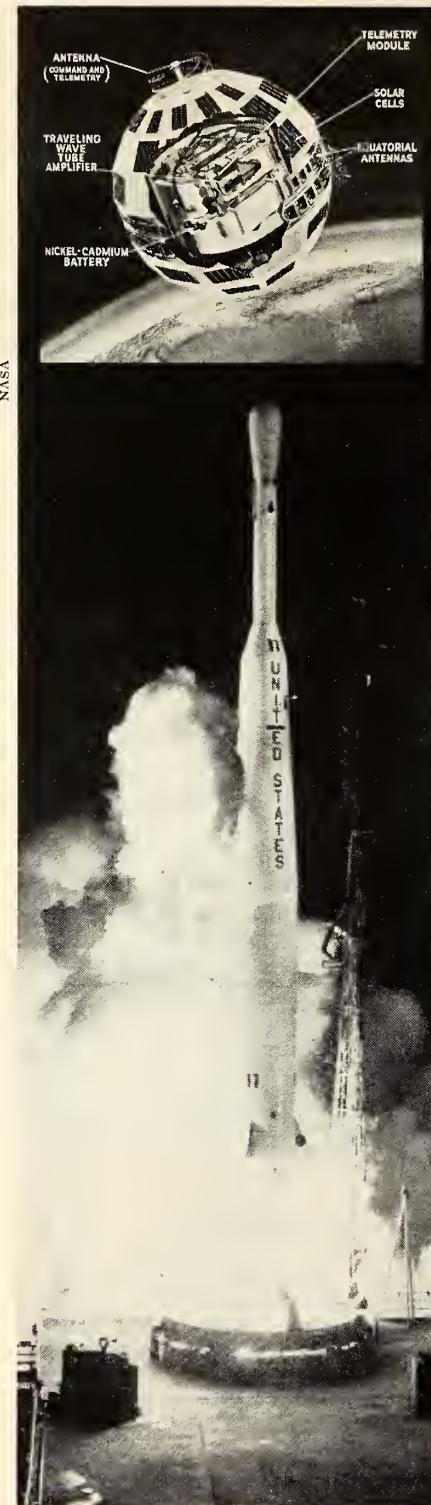
Eight Tiros weather satellites have been sending us instant photos of the earth's weather as seen at a glance from space.

made by RCA, were tailored for TV use. They orbit, and we can relay intercontinental programs through them as they pass by. Special ground stations are needed to send to them and receive from them. We have blanketed all Europe and all North America with live TV broadcasts via our ground station at Andover, Maine. The Europeans use ground stations at Goonhilly Downs, on Land's End, England, and at Pleumeur-Bodou, on the French Atlantic coast. The regular coaxial cables to local TV stations here and in Europe complete the hookup direct to homes, as well as to sources for programs. We have bounced live TV across the Pacific, from and to Japan, using the Relay satellites and ground stations at Hitachi, Japan, and Mojave, Calif.

**Q.** When did we hop the Pacific with live TV?

**A.** To Japan, last November. From Japan, this March 25. Both were unexpectedly dramatic. Each time we had prearranged programs. Polite messages, invitations, local views—just for tests. We had President Kennedy on tape as part of the November test to Japan. It was scheduled for the fateful 22nd—

## WIDE WORLD

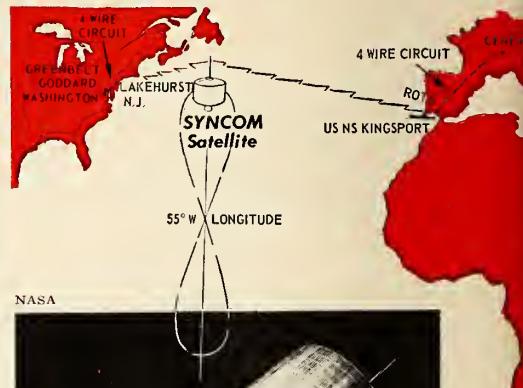


Historic first. Telstar I rises from Cape Canaveral (now Cape Kennedy) on July 10, 1962. It gave us our first transatlantic live TV. Top picture, sketch of a Telstar in space. Since then five more communication satellites have gone up.

and he was murdered. We deleted the Kennedy tape from that pass of the Satellite and sent news shots related to the assassination on the next pass. Then this March, just before the broadcast from Japan, our Ambassador to Japan,

Edwin O. Reischauer, was stabbed in the leg by a Japanese youth. When Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda came on the first live TV from his country to the United States, instead of starting with the pre-arranged program he apologized to the American people in their homes for the attack on their Ambassador, assuring friendship and ascribing the attack to a deranged person.

**Q.** Which certainly proves that live broadcasts are unpredictable. What are the Syncoms like?



A Syncom satellite, which hovers over one spot of the earth (see sketch above), eliminates need to wait for it to pass by for messaging. Syncom III, if up in time, will supersede the older Relays in showing us the Olympic Games live from Tokyo.

**A.** The Syncoms hover over one spot of the earth by approximating the speed of the rotation of the earth. They were designed and made by the Hughes Aircraft Company. The first two weren't made for TV, but for instantaneous voice and data transmittals over wide areas of the earth. Three TV Syncoms, parked evenly around the earth, could put the whole earth in instantaneous communication at any time without waiting for successive passes of the satellites. When we get three TV Syncoms up as part of such a plan, only the expansion of ground stations and ground communications will remain before the



World's biggest live TV audience—220,000,000 in U.S. and Europe—saw Kennedy funeral cortege (above).

whole earth can be in touch at any moment via Syncoms. Incidentally, they hover very high—at about 22,300 miles.

**Q.** What are the next two communications satellites now in the works?

**A.** Syncom III may or may not be up when these words appear. That'll be a Syncom capable of limited TV, unlike the first two. It is planned to park it over the mid-Pacific, so that live TV between the United States and the Orient can be possible.

**Q.** And the other?

**A.** A private corporation plans to park a Syncom over the Atlantic to be the first truly commercial satellite. It'll connect the United States and Europe.

**Q.** A privately owned satellite!

**A.** Oh, it wouldn't be the first. AT&T owns the Telstars. She paid the government to launch them, but AT&T owns them up there. While they are privately owned, however, they are purely experimental and not commercial. The networks use them by arrangement, without fee. But Communications Satellite Corp.—known as COMSAT—plans to go into business with this new Syncom. They'll call it Earlybird, appropriately.

**Q.** Do RCA and Hughes own the Relays and Syncoms that are up?

**A.** No. They sold them to NASA, the space agency. But Congress passed an act under which COMSAT can go into space commercially, under a federal

(Continued on page 36)

A.T.&T.

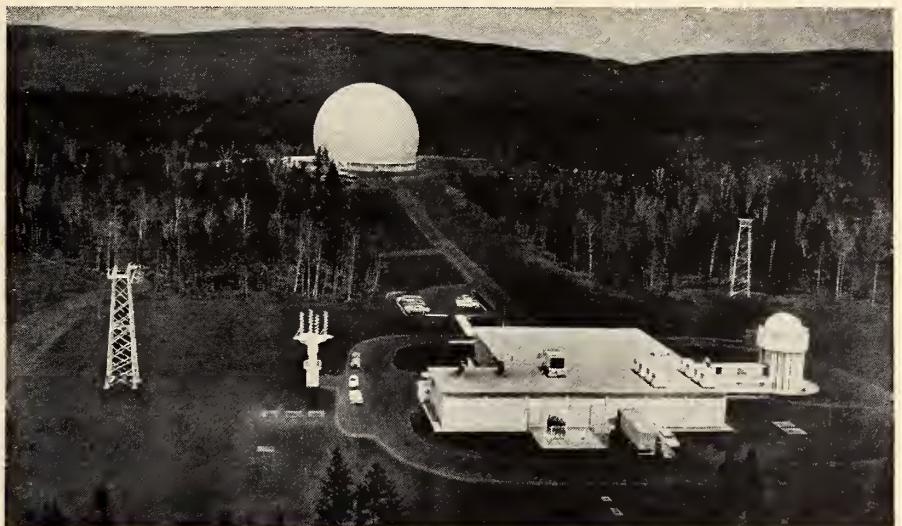


WIDE WORLD



Japan's ground relaying station at Hitachi (left), and, at right, Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda personally apologizing to Americans in their homes for attack on our Ambassador E. O. Reischauer, in first live TV test from Japan conducted last March.

A.T.&T.



Our transatlantic ground station at Andover, Maine, built by AT&T.

# When VILLA raided NEW MEXICO

Pancho Villa as a civil war leader in northern Mexico before he raided the U.S.

In 1916 our soldiers-to-be in two world wars had a field exercise when Pancho Villa struck Columbus, N. Mex., with flame and bullet.

By TOM MAHONEY

**C**OLUMBUS, N. Mex., is just one of nearly 50 American communities named for Christopher Columbus but it has a unique place of its own in history. The little sun-baked town, 75 miles west of El Paso, Tex., is the site of the most recent shooting invasion of the United States.

It was invaded on the morning of March 9, 1916, the day that Newton D. Baker, a mild-mannered former mayor of Cleveland, became Secretary of War. The invader was Francisco "Pancho" Villa, the Mexican bandit-general "who could march a hundred miles without stopping, live a hundred days without food, go a hundred nights without sleep, and kill a hundred men without remorse."

He led a force of 500 across the border

undetected, marched three miles, and his men were inside the town and the camp of the 13th Cavalry guarding it before a shot was fired. After nearly half a century Columbus still bears scars of bullets and flames, and old border residents still argue the responsibility for that grim night.

Villa, a genial outlaw who could barely write his name, had been regarded as a hero on both sides of the border. He was in the field in a civil war in Mexico. He neither smoked nor drank. His numerous wives, his skill with horse and gun, his rise from obscurity to fame made him a figure of romance. His courage and strategy also won for him the admiration and friendship of Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S. Army Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary of War. In return, Villa exempted U.S. citizens from many confiscations and often took Scott's advice.

If not actually favored, Villa received fair and equal treatment from the United States in the Mexican civil war until the fall of 1915. Then, to the surprise of General Scott and many others, President Woodrow Wilson recognized Venustiano Carranza, Villa's bearded rival, as ruler of Mexico. An embargo was placed on shipments of arms and even coal to Villa, while Carranza was allowed to send 5,000 troops from

U.S. SIGNAL CORPS-NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Maj. H. L. Slocum commanded our small force in Columbus when Villa struck.



The morning after, in Columbus. In foreground, ruins of Commercial Hotel, where six Americans were killed and burned.



Burning dead Villistas after the raid.

Piedras Negras, via the Southern Pacific railroad across Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to Agua Prieta, Sonora, where they defeated Villa and his army.

Vowing revenge, Villa talked of invading Arizona. Though he had 10,000 men, he did not, but, with dwindling forces, moved east into Chihuahua. He looted the Hearst-owned ranch near Madera in December. In Chihuahua City on January 1, 1916, he announced, "I am going to kill every Gringo I meet." Ten days later his followers took 17 U.S. mining engineers from a train near Santa Ysabel and murdered them. In revenge for the Southern Pacific's transport of his enemies, he threatened a holdup of that railroad's "Golden State Limited," a Chicago-Los Angeles luxury train.

The Associated Press correspondent at El Paso sent a dispatch on this threat. Many travelers cancelled reservations on the famous train and the railroad protested. When the Golden State continued to roll unattacked, the AP fired its El Paso correspondent and replaced him with George Seese. Though only 33, Seese, a native of Baton Rouge, La., had worked on many newspapers and had been in charge of AP bureaus in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Mindful of the fate of his predecessor, Seese acted cautiously on March 3 when he received word from Mexican

sources that Villa was moving toward Columbus. The newspaperman quietly took a train there and lodged not at the sizable Commercial Hotel but at the smaller Columbus Hotel. On the night of March 8, Seese had Edwin Van Camp, an El Paso Associated Press telegraph operator, join him.

Many people knew that Villa was in the vicinity and the *El Paso Times* published the fact. Few of them, however, realized that he was no longer the amiable Villa of the Sunday supplements. Many believed that if he crossed the border, it would be only to seek refuge. One newspaper story said he planned to live either in California or Havana. His "church wife" Luz and their three children had fled to Havana. He had a younger wife, Juanita Torres, and a daughter in Los Angeles. Another headline said: "Villa Means to Go to Argentina and Raise Cattle."

The same day that Seese went to Columbus, Zach Lamar Cobb, collector of customs at El Paso, telegraphed Washington: "Villa left Pacheco Point, near Madera, March 1 with 300 men headed toward Columbus, N. Mex. He is reported west of Casas Grandes today. There is reason to believe he intends to cross to the United States and hopes to proceed to Washington." This view was amplified in a dispatch sent from El Paso on March 8 and published next morning in the *New York Tribune*. Under the headline: "Villa Seeking Asylum in U.S.," this said he counted on his friendship with General Scott to secure favorable terms and planned to confer with U.S. Army officers near Columbus.

Attempting to sift truth from rumor was Col. Herbert J. Slocum, a 60-year-old veteran of the Spanish-American and Indian Wars who commanded the 13th Cavalry at Columbus. He had 21 officers and 532 troopers with which to guard 65 miles of lonely border, but, because the two countries were at peace, could not send patrols into Mexico. On March 6, his superiors at San Antonio told him that "reliable" information said Villa planned to give up; and that "unreliable" sources said Villa intended to raid U.S. border towns.

Slocum received his only definite word of Villa on March 7, 1916. That morning, cowboys branding cattle for the Palomas Land and Cattle Co. ran into 500 Villistas making camp on a stream 15 miles below the border. Their Mexican helpers fled but three men—Arthur McKinney, William Corbett and James O'Neil, the last a cook—(Continued on page 40)

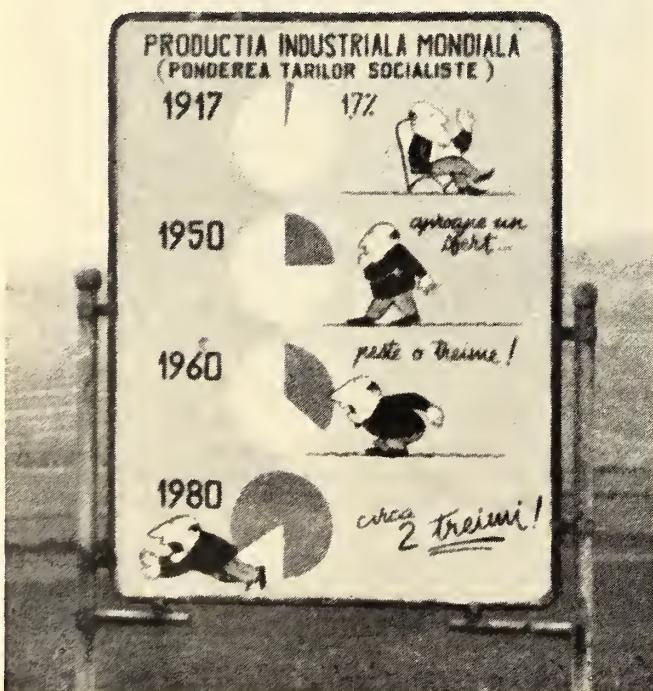
# Uncle Sam



This Rumanian billboard represents an evil Western capitalist, with features not unlike John D. Rockefeller in his old age, surreptitiously sneaking nuclear weapons to a Nazi-like Western German militarist. The peace "pretensions" of NATO are shown as a screen for the "deceit."



This billboard represents a new African nation rejecting U.S. foreign aid as an unwanted form of "new colonialism." The Rumanian communist government uses billboards far more than regular news media to plant the seeds of hate and distrust.



This little billboard drama shows smug capitalism dreaming of its great share of the world's industrial production while busy, virtuous communism gets a bigger and bigger piece of the pie and ends up in 1980 with almost everything.

HERE IS HOW the Rumanian communist government indoctrinates its people in hatred of the West, particularly the United States, by the use of clever roadside billboards. You scarcely need the ability to read to get the point. The photos were taken by an American tourist who prefers to be nameless, as he might wish a visa to travel behind the Iron Curtain again some day. He found travel in his Volkswagen quite easy in Rumania, the visa easy to get, prices reasonable, and the red carpet out for tourists. The flag of a tourist's country placed on his restaurant table advertises his nationality to other diners. The Stars and Stripes drew real stares, he said. But of all his experiences, his memory of the political billboards made the most lasting impression, he reported. He was glad to get back across the border into Western Europe.

While his travel was quite unrestricted, the visitor breathed a sigh of relief in leaving Rumania because "big brother" was always watching him. Here is one of the control points where license numbers of all vehicles passing that way were noted.



# in Rumania



On a Rumania highway this billboard shows Uncle Sam shooting down doves of peace. In the symbolism, the doves are actually

words of peace coming from his mouth, and the clever caption makes its point quite simply: "Between words and deeds . . . "



How Tibet looks down into India's throat, and on her neighbors from Kashmir to Burma's rice.

Vehicle-clogged military roads wind across Tibet from China. This is the Sinkiang highway.

# TIBET—Where a Fortress Grows in Blood

By CHARLES W. WILEY

**O**N "THE ROOF OF THE WORLD," Tibet, Red China is building an immense military bastion on the backs of an entire nation of slaves. Looking down the throat of India and of other Asian nations, Mao Tse-tung's legions are preparing for further conquests even as the communists devour Tibet.

Red China's Tibetan military buildup is hidden in the haze that covers the nearly inaccessible land of *Shangri-La*. Less than a dozen Americans have ever been in Tibet, and no westerners have visited there since the communist conquest in 1950. The picture is pieced together from known events, the sad stories of refugees, fragmentary reports and what the Chinese say themselves. Brought into focus, it shows an immediate threat to much of Asia and a long-range danger to the entire world.

In India, Nepal and Kashmir, I discussed Tibet with many authorities, and also with several outstanding U.S. military men here at home. All agree that further Tibetan-based communist aggression is almost certain.

Those on active duty had to speak off the record, but others did not. Gen. Emmett ("Rosie") O'Donnell, until very recently commander of the United States Air Force in the Pacific, said that Red China, striking from the mountains of Tibet, could conquer India unless there was substantial outside assistance to prevent that conquest. Brig. Gen. Frank L.

The world was mute as China gobbled up peaceful Tibet. Now, to unspeakable abuse, Tibetan slaves make it a communist bastion.

Howley, former Berlin commandant and now vice-president of New York University, points out that such a heavy commitment to the construction of military highways as is now taking place in Tibet has historically been the best indication of future aggression.

Gen. George C. Kenney, who directed the air war against Japan in WW2 and was the first commander of the Strategic Air Command (SAC), told me that Tibet would make an excellent site for missile bases, and that an industrialized China operating from this area would be a grave menace.

The "Forbidden Land" of Tibet is a large plateau in Central Asia, twice the size of Texas. Five-mile-high mountains tower over valleys that are themselves 15,000 feet high.

The pre-invasion native population has been estimated at anywhere from

three to 12 million people, but no one really knows. The best guess is probably between five and eight million.

Until the Red Chinese occupation, Tibet was a religious state ruled by the Dalai Lama, a god-king who is worshipped by his people as a "living Buddha." Religion is involved in every phase of Tibetan life. One-fourth of all males joined holy orders before the communist takeover, and there were monasteries in all population centers and often in very remote areas.

Because their lives are so deeply rooted in religion, Tibetans were content to live quietly, apart from the rest of the world, spinning prayer wheels and meditating much of the time. They purposely cut themselves off, avoiding foreign entanglements of any kind whenever possible. They had no roads, railways or airfields, and only a single, fre-



An Indian wounded in 1962 fighting against Tibetan-based Red Chinese.



Tibetans are the most peaceful people on earth. Author Wiley photographed these mild refugees in Nepal, with their smiles and prayerlike attitudes. They were lucky.

quently cut telegraph-telephone line from the capital city of Lhasa to India and the outside world. They had no army by modern standards, only a small palace guard and border patrol equipped with ancient arms.

On October 7, 1950, three Red Chinese armies marched into Tibet. The spinning prayer wheels never had a chance against communist firepower.

Few people paid much attention to the event except as a senseless outrage. It was hard to see why the communists wanted an area so remote. Several assumptions, all true, were that China would use Tibet (a) as a rough land in which to settle some of its millions, and (b) as an easy place to advertise its power. Extending China to border on many additional countries, including India, was a psychological boost to China and a world political stroke of a magnitude somewhat diluted by the traditional unimportance of Tibet.

In 1950, the world in general suffered from the same delusion that proved the undoing of the Tibetans. The land seemed too remote, isolated and rugged to figure in an upset of world power balance. Not until China waged war on India out of Tibet in 1962 did the light begin to dawn. China had been making the "roof of the world" accessible—not only for Chinese settlers, but for extension of its military potential, bringing it to bear on new areas of the world that had thought themselves safe beyond the mountains.

An accessible Tibet is an entirely different thing from an inaccessible Tibet. It looks down on all of northern India, and on other areas that produce food and could absorb Chinese people: Nepal, a food exporting nation; beautiful, lush Kashmir; Bhutan, with a small population and a large grain potential; fertile lands of India that are just across the border.

Given a base of supplies, suitable roads and airbases in Tibet, armies can move down out of it. It can serve as well as a base for infiltrators with only lightly guarded frontiers to cross. For long-range purposes, Tibet is a good forward base for a drive south to the Indian Ocean, or southeast to flank Burma and Southeast Asia, or west into the Middle East. And there isn't a first-class military power along its entire frontier.

After their invasion of Tibet, the communists quickly organized a feverish program of road construction. A nationwide network took shape by 1954, with several key highways completed and others building fast. One was a circuitous highway northwest to Sinkiang province, another led to Tibet's southern frontier. By 1955, the latter reached the Sikkim and Bhutan borders. In 1957, all main arteries were completed. Many were all-

BLACK STAR



The beautiful Vale of Kashmir, open to attack from western Tibet. It is a tempting living room for Chinese hordes even as India and Pakistan quarrel over it.



The rice paddies of Burma—the breadbasket of Asia—are vulnerable to a Chinese pincers via Laos from the east and the heights of Tibet from the northwest.

wetter roads, and they included heavy steel bridges. By 1960, roads linked the main highways to passes all along the Nepal frontier and with many areas near the Indian, Bhutan and Sikkim borders. Part of the Sinkiang road runs through Indian territory, which the communists simply took.

The importance of Tibet in Red China's plans was evident from the priority given to this construction program. Industrial and heavily populated areas of China were in desperate need of roads that would have produced immediate benefits, but China waited while Tibet got the roads.

Along with road construction, the communists are also building at least one major rail line in Tibet. Reports from Sikkim in 1960 told of a crash program using 500,000 workers.

As early as 1954, the Soviet Union helped build a Red China military base at Kashgar near the border of Kashmir. In 1955, Gen. Chang Kuo-hua, communist military governor of Tibet, paid special tribute to the "selfless aid of Soviet experts" in the road-building program. A Peiping announcement in 1957 said that the Tibet-Sinkiang highway was built under the supervision of Soviet engineers. After 1957 there are, however, no references to USSR interest in Tibet. Thubten Norbu, the Dalai Lama's brother, told me that he has heard no reports of Soviet activity, either pro- or anti-Chinese, in years.

Second in importance only to Tibetan road construction is the building of commercial and military air bases. By 1955, perhaps earlier, red military planes were already operating from bases in Tibet. In 1956, Lhasa to Peiping service was established, and by 1957 the red air force had a formidable airdrop capability. When roads were cut by Tibetan rebels, Chinese army units were supplied entirely by air. The first reports of communist jets in action over Tibet came from British sources in 1959. With interior needs covered, the Red Chinese air force began building a dozen military fields near Tibet's southern borders in 1960. Today, communist bombers can reach most of India's major cities from Tibet.

Red Chinese Army strength in Tibet is very difficult to estimate. It is clear that the communists have had a minimum of a quarter of a million troops in Tibet since 1959, and some observers put the number as high as 750,000. Today, it is believed that there are nearly 200,000 soldiers near the Indian border. And with its transportation system in Tibet, Red China can add as many as she wishes.

(Continued on page 46)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

BROWN BROS.

By ALDEN STEVENS  
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

CALIFORNIA highway 49 runs through the heart of the Forty-niners' gold rush country.

The discovery of "some kind of metal that looks like gold" by James W. Marshall in January 1848, began one of the most colorful and significant episodes in the great American westward movement. His find was at Coloma, Calif.

The Gold Rush of '49 left behind it scores of lively ghost towns along the long, narrow hundred-mile strip called the "mother lode." Most of these towns still exist and all have the provocative attraction inherent in their lusty past. Exploration of this area is fun and can easily



be combined with a trip to or from San Francisco.

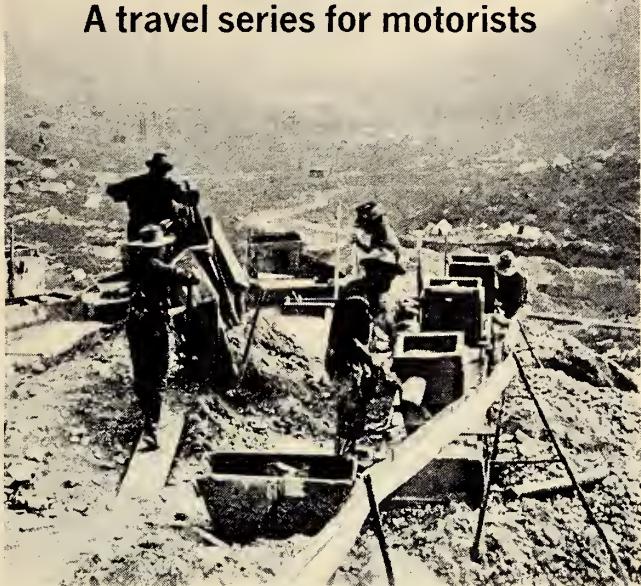
The state's appropriately numbered highway 49 tortuously twists through the beautiful Sierra foothills more than 300 miles from Oakhurst north to Vinton. It passes through or near most of the old mining towns: Drytown (which had 26 saloons); Fiddletown, Frogtown, Rough 'n Ready and many others. Highway 49 crosses both US 40 and US 50; so does the mother lode.

Mark Twain in *Roughing It* and Bret Harte in *The Outcasts of Poker Flat* lived in and wrote about this country. Mark Hopkins, one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad, founded his fortune by opening a grocery store; John Studebaker made miners' wheelbarrows and Philip D. Armour ran a butcher shop in Hangtown, now Placerville. Edwin Booth played at Angels Camp. Lola Montez and Lotta Crabtree lived in Grass Valley.

You can still pan for gold and make perhaps a dollar a day. The miners are gone but their towns with the false fronts, the Wells Fargo Express stations, some of the mine shafts and many of the reminders of that colorful era remain. Some mines still operate. Old buildings have been restored; so have gold mining and refining devices including crude sluices, arastras, stamping presses and cyanide mills. There are two excellent

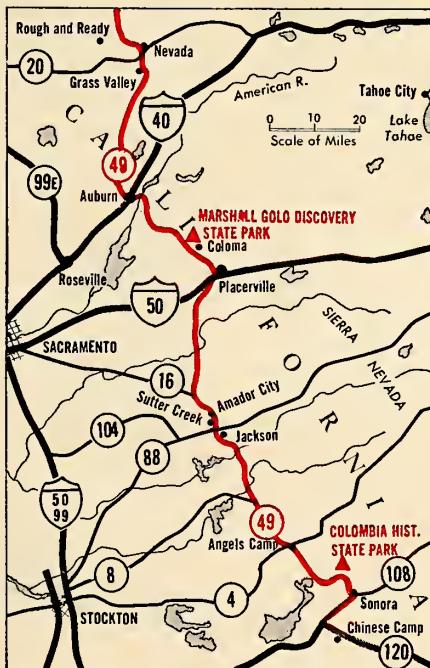
## SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #3

### A travel series for motorists



Left, an old photo of the Gold Rush taken about 1849 or 1850, and right, a statue of James Marshall today, pointing to the spot where he found gold.

# THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH COUNTRY



state parks: Marshall Gold Discovery State Park at Coloma has many original and some restored buildings, and the more elaborate Columbia Historic State Park at Columbia is a living museum of the period. There are also four excellent museums at Jackson, Auburn, Nevada City and Placerville.

The "mother lode" is one of the most beautiful mountain recreational and vacation areas in the country. Yosemite

National Park is a few miles east of its southern end. Lake Tahoe is sixty miles east of Placerville via US 50. This mountain lake at an altitude of 6,230 feet is surrounded by places to stay and eat and offers water sports, skiing and, in Nevada, gambling. Squaw Valley State Park, home of the 1961 Winter Olympics and a well-developed ski area, is 8 miles west of Tahoe's north end. Hunting and fishing are excellent all through the Sierra. The paved mountain passes are not difficult except after a heavy snow.

#### 1964 Motel and Restaurant Information:

Auburn, Calif. (on US 40). *Very good*: Foothills Motel, 400 Train Dr., 1 mi. E on US 40, 60 air-cond. rms., pool, cafe, bar, (916) TU 5-4594. *Good*: Ivy Motel, High and Elm, on Calif 49, 2 blks. E of US 40, 24 air-cond. rms., pool, (916) 885-5186.

Placerville, Calif. (on US 50). There are many good motels here. *Very good*: Gold Trail Motel, 2 mi. E on US 50, Pt. View exit, 32 air-cond. rms., pool, (916) NA 2-1920. *Very good*: Mother Lode Motel, 2 mi. E on US 50, Pt. View exit, 21 air-cond. rms., pool, (916) NA 2-2397. (There are many other good motels along Calif 49; see *Mobil Travel Guide to California and the West* under Amador City, Auburn, Downieville, Grass Valley, Jackson, Nevada City, Placerville, Sonora).

Your appreciation and enjoyment of any historic place is greatly enhanced if you read about it first. The Gold Rush has been described in many excellent books. See *Anybody's Gold* by Joseph Henry Jackson (1941).



# WILL TIGHTER CONTROL ON MAIL-

## YES

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.)

**D**URING 1963, approximately one million dangerous weapons were ordered through the mails and delivered by mail-order firms, via common carriers. Thousands of these weapons were delivered to persons with criminal records. One of them was used to murder the President of the United States.

Weapons available via mail order to juveniles, dope addicts, mentally deranged persons, and criminals range in size and destructive power all the way from small caliber pistols to field artillery pieces.

The large extent to which the criminal element participates in this mail-order traffic has been determined from police records in a dozen metropolitan areas.

The question before us as a nation, then, is whether this interstate mail-order traffic in murderous weapons should continue completely uncontrolled, or whether reasonable controls should be instituted.

Almost every community has local ordinances governing the sale of weapons. In Connecticut, for instance, a firearms dealer may not deliver a handgun to any person except upon written application. Further, no sale or delivery of any pistol or revolver shall be made upon the date of the filing or receipt of the written application, and guns cannot be sold to persons under 18 years of age. Yet we found one dealer alone who shipped 118 guns into Connecticut, many of them to juveniles and to persons with criminal records.

This picture of violation of state laws and local ordinances by mail-order shippers is repeated in state after state, because there are no effective federal controls.



My bill, S. 1975, would fill this void by prohibiting interstate shipment of firearms to juveniles and persons with criminal records, by requiring that applicants certify their proper age, address and absence of criminal record, and by providing that local police authorities are to be notified of intended shipments of weapons so that they may enforce local and state laws.

My bill does not outlaw the mail-order gun business. It will merely require the proper identification of purchasers. It does not require the licensing or registration of weapons. That is a local matter. It does not place in the hands of police authorities any discretion as to who should and who should not obtain weapons. It merely gives the police information that will assist them to carry out local and state laws.

This legislation seeks to place reasonable controls on the *interstate* commerce in deadly weapons. It does not pretend to solve the gun problem in the United States. It will not make it impossible for undesirable people to obtain guns. No law ever drawn is foolproof. But it is a solid step in the right direction, and a long overdue step.

I urge any man who resents the bother of filling out an affidavit and dropping it in the mailbox to ask himself one question:

"Am I willing to stand a little inconvenience so that I and my children and my neighbor's children will have some protection from mail-order weapons wantonly used by criminals and depraved persons?"

The answer of every thoughtful American to that question will be "yes."

Thomas J. Dodd

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.-----►

# ORDER FIREARMS REDUCE CRIME?

## NO

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.)  
1st District

THE TRAGIC AND senseless assassination of President Kennedy quite naturally resulted in mounting demands for tighter controls on mail-order firearms. However deplorable was this crime, it scarcely follows that a crime by one man should cause 35 million gun owners to be persecuted. I seriously question that the proposed legislation would have prevented the purchase of a gun by Lee Oswald.

There is already a federal law which requires anyone selling guns interstate, by mail and otherwise, to buy a federal firearms license. Every sale must be recorded, and this record kept on hand for a period of ten years. This record, available to any law enforcement officer, contains a description of the gun, including serial number, and the name and address of the buyer. That this law is effective is demonstrated by the fact that the information concerning the gun purchased by Lee Oswald was announced in Dallas the day after the assassination. And the cost of this law is borne by the people in business—not by the taxpayer, as any new form of registration or control now proposed would require.

You cannot legislate against human inconsistencies. A gun is an inanimate object, and by itself can harm no one. A man who needs a gun to commit a crime will get one by some method. Anyone who is convinced that anti-gun laws will reduce crime should note that New York has the toughest gun laws in America, and one of the highest crime rates.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in a recent study found that only 12.7% of aggravated assaults were by shooting; 44% of the offenses were committed



by cutting or stabbing; 24% by blunt objects. If it follows that crime will be reduced or eliminated by doing away with the criminal's weapons, then, it is reasonable to assume that knives, ice picks, rocks, hammers, baseball bats, etc., should be serialized and registered.

I believe there should be legislation to make it more difficult for criminals, mental incompetents, drug addicts, habitual drunkards, and juveniles to obtain firearms, and which would severely penalize those persons perpetuating crime while armed. But the enactment of general gun-control laws, mail-order or other, would penalize primarily the responsible and law-abiding citizen who throughout our history has had the *constitutional* right to possess firearms for purposes of self-protection, security of the nation, hunting, and recognized sporting activities.

The United States is facing a critical period in its history. The years to come will decide the desperate battle between communism and freedom. If we are to win this struggle, we will need to preserve every strength available to us, and that includes freedom from unnecessary laws and restrictions.

In World War 2, successful German pacification of occupied nations was in direct proportion to the existence of gun laws requiring registration of firearms. No greater bonus could be given to communist plans for the eventual take-over of the United States than a law requiring a ready-made listing of weapons for confiscation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Sikes".

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for September the arguments in PRO & CON: Will Tighter Control of Mail-Order Firearms Reduce Crime?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION TIGHTER CONTROL OF MAIL-ORDER FIREARMS

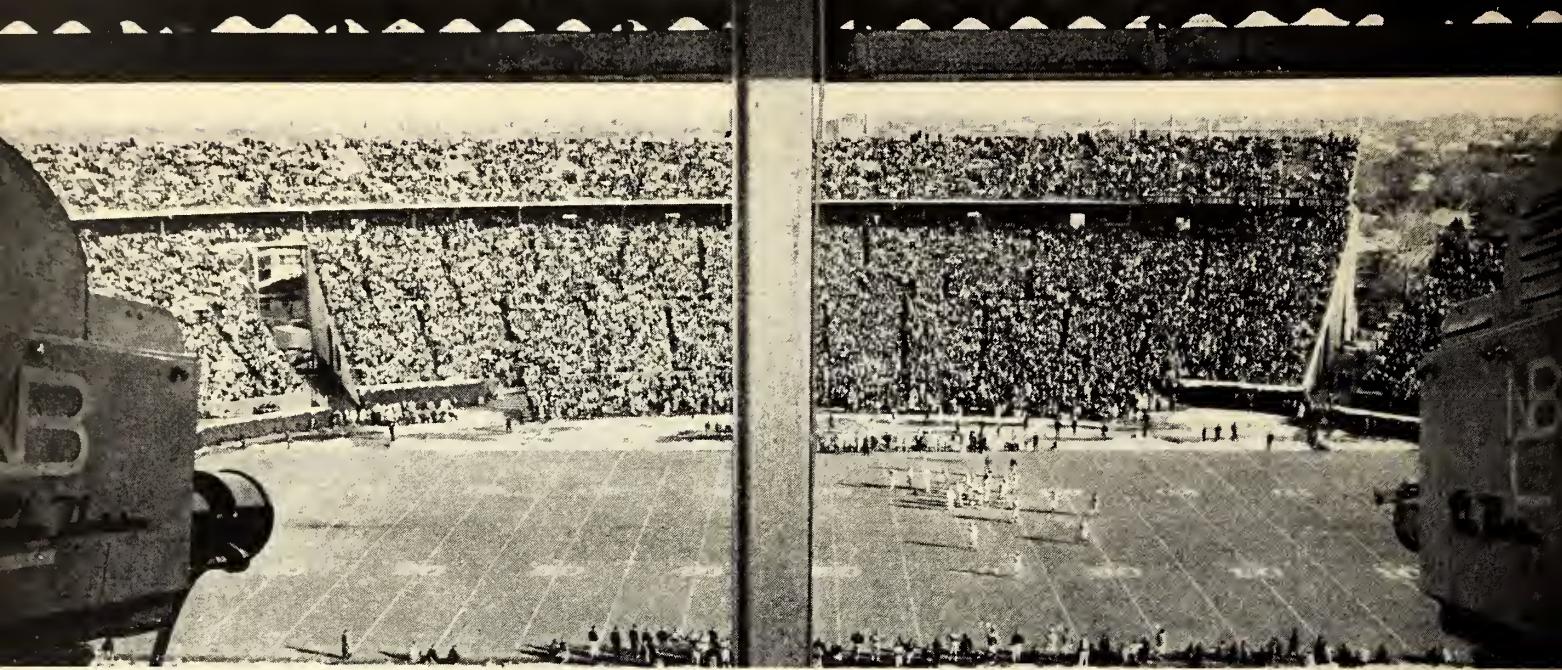
WILL  WILL NOT REDUCE CRIME.

SIGNED .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN ..... STATE .....

# FOOTBALL'S



TV's hungry eye has helped stretch the football season. Here, NBC-TV covers the Sugar Bowl, New Year's Day, 1964, at New Orleans.

By LEE GREENE

ONCE UPON A TIME the football season ended on Thanksgiving Day and a loyal, dedicated fan could sit back to wait for New Year's Day when he'd catch one, perhaps even two of the bowl games on radio or early television. Traditionally, that finished football for the season and Mr. Sports Fan could turn to basketball and hockey for his thrills.

Well, those days are long gone. Now, the whole fall season is becoming a try-out for the *real* season. Football's best days actually start when the turkey goes under the carving knife. Thanksgiving Day marks the beginning of football's second season—five more weeks of college and professional football at its "post-season best."

In those five weeks this fall and winter, no less than 31 college and professional games are scheduled for national television. And all of this action naturally leads up to the *pièce de résistance*—the bowl games. In a nine-day period beginning with Christmas Day, a determined viewer can absorb enough football to last him well into 1965. If his eyes, nerves, picture tube and seat hold up, he can watch six college bowl games, three all-star games, two pro championship games and the unique Playoff Bowl, which de-

termines the No. 3 team in the National Football League.

Naturally, the extension of seasons crowds the various sports one over the other. (For instance, ABC televised the American Football League All-Star Game from San Diego, Calif., last January 19.) But for football promoters, this second season has come to mean an extra helping of fan revenues. For millions of Americans who never sat in a football stadium in their lives, football's second season, capped by a plethora of bowl games, is the *only* season. There doesn't seem to be any other explanation for the 65 million people who watched one or more of the "Big Four" college bowl games last New Year's Day, or the 45 million who tuned in the four top post-season pro games.

On New Year's Day alone, Mr. Sports Fan can watch ten hours of college bowl games. These culminate a 13-week season of approximately 4,000 contests beginning Labor Day weekend, of which perhaps 700 will be considered important enough to be covered by the national wire services.

In professional football, five "Bowl Games" of the American and National Football Leagues will cap 154 games of the most bruising and exciting football played in America today.

Who or what is responsible for this

amazing elongation of the football season? Television didn't start it, but television can take a bow for its extent. TV has transformed post-season football from a sports curiosity, often financially shaky, to a series of full-blown extravaganzas, replete with parades, pageantry and prancing drum majorettes. Today the major bowls have year-round staffs who begin working on the next game even before the last one has been played. Bowl games have become big business.

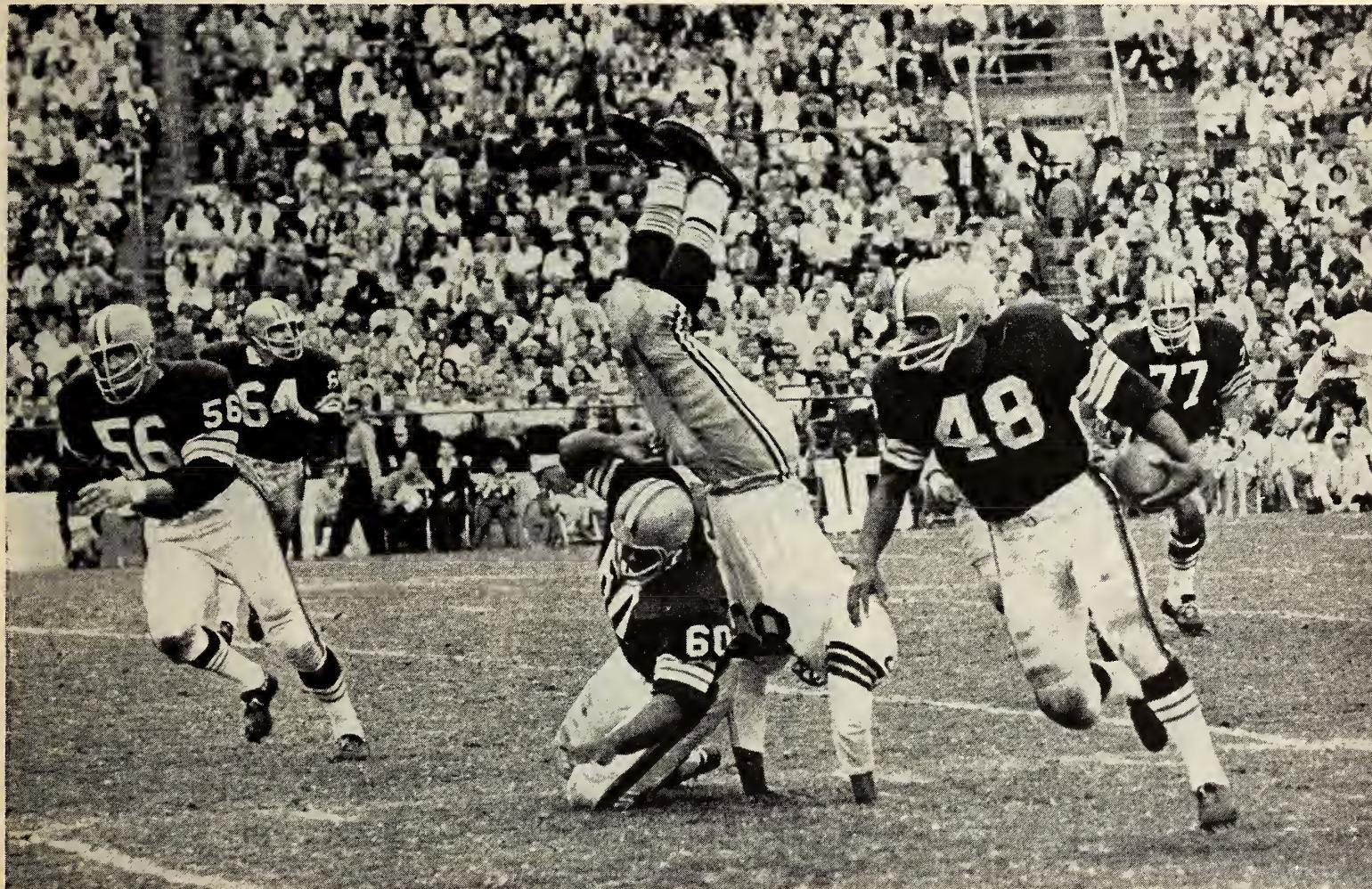
This year the business starts on December 19 with the Liberty Bowl, being played *indoors* in Convention Hall at Atlantic City, N. J., the Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston, Tex., and possibly the new Mayor's Bowl from New York City.

Christmas Day will see the North-South All-Star Game from Miami, and on December 26 the viewer can choose between the Sun Bowl from El Paso, Tex., or the American Football League Championship Game. Sunday, December 27, is the date for the National Football League Championship Game, the biggest single attraction in professional football and the focal point of some 15 million TV sets.

On New Year's Day, the "Big Four" come roaring out of the coaxial cable. And the bill of fare starts with the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans or the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. The main course is the biggest

# SECOND SEASON

The football season that used to end on Thanksgiving is becoming just an elimination contest for the big winter games.



Latest to thrill the nation, the National Football League's Playoff Bowl. Last January 5, 11 million viewers saw it on TV.

plum of all, the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif. For dessert, there is the Orange Bowl at Miami, being played at night for the first time in history.

On January 2, we'll have the Gator Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla., and the East-West Shrine Bowl at San Francisco. On January 3, there's the NFL's Playoff Bowl and AFL's All-Star Game. Thus, in less than 72 hours there will be eight bowl games on television.

That's not all. The following weekend, on January 9, Mr. Sports Fan can see the Senior Bowl and the Hula Bowl for col-

lege all-star teams, from Mobile, Ala., and Honolulu, Hawaii, respectively, plus the Pro Bowl on January 10 from Los Angeles, featuring the NFL divisional all-star teams.

Dollar-wise, the colleges take a good chunk out of the annual bowl pie. Last year the four New Year's bowl games drew over 325,000 spectators into their stadiums while more than 200 times that number watched via TV. With the participating teams getting at least three-quarters of the gross profits, the eight colleges involved earned about \$1,500,000.

That kind of money can tempt the most puritanical college president. Even the service academies aren't too proud to pick up a hefty check, and the Naval Academy was \$203,688.90 richer after losing to Texas in the Cotton Bowl. Texas came away with considerably less after doling out portions to the other seven members of the Southwest Conference which runs the Cotton Bowl, the only one sponsored by a conference.

The bowl game with the longest history is the Rose Bowl. It began on New Year's Day, 1902, when Fielding Yost

# FOOTBALL'S SECOND SEASON

brought his famous "Point-a-Minute" Michigan team to Pasadena, and Wee Willie Heston led the Wolverines to a 49-0 romp over Stanford. The game drew a gate of \$4,000, exceeding the guarantees to both schools. The football game was introduced as an added attraction to the highly successful Tournament of Roses Parade, as one of a series of events that the parade promoters had tried. But the pasting the team took left a sour taste

Alabama's 20-19 thriller over Washington in 1926—the game that showed the nation that the South could play the game as well as anybody.

One of the Rose Bowl classics was the 1929 game between California and Georgia Tech. This was the game in which California center Roy Riegels picked up a Georgia Tech fumble and started an electrifying run—toward his own goal. A teammate succeeded in grabbing his arm just as "Wrong Way" Riegels was about to cross the California goal. That little romp cost the Bears a 2-point safety on the next play and the ball game, 8-7.

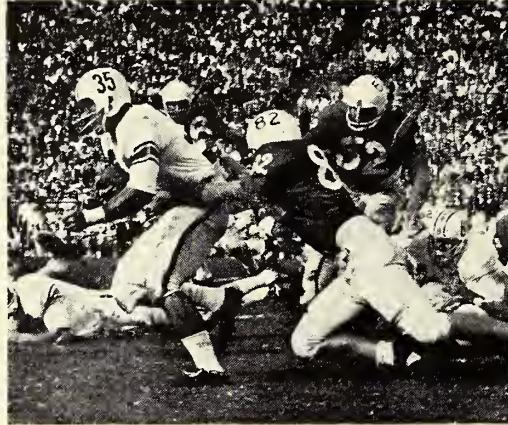
By 1936, when 150,000 fans were turned away from the game between Stanford and Southern Methodist, other bowl games had appeared on the scene. The Sugar Bowl, Orange Bowl, Sun Bowl and East-West game were among those

other cities are displaying plenty of gall, and a singular lack of imagination, in stealing Pasadena's 'Bowl' title, morally copyrighted, so to speak, by long custom and tradition."

Moral copyright or no, the bowls were springing up thick and fast. San Francisco had gotten on the bandwagon in 1925 with the first East-West Shrine game. Technically not a bowl game, since it involves all-star teams, it nevertheless has been, for many years, an automatic sellout at Kezar Stadium, which seats 61,000 fans. Players from 155 different colleges have taken part in the 39 games played, with all receipts going to the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children.

Miami got into the act on February 2, 1933, with a Palm Festival game between the University of Miami and Manhattan College. The Palm Festival, which would become the Orange Bowl Festival two

ALL PHOTOS UPI



Cotton, Orange and Rose Bowls. With the Sugar Bowl, these New Year's Day spectacles now have most of the nation as audience.

in the mouths of the California fans, and the game was dropped for 14 years.

The introduction of the forward pass, and its legalization in 1906, made college football a major spectator sport. Pasadena's Tournament of Roses Committee decided to try another game on New Year's Day, 1916. Billed as the East-West Game ("Rose Bowl" didn't come into the language until the present stadium was built in 1922), it was played in the mud wallow of old Tournament Park, with Washington State beating Brown, 14-0. The game produced a net loss of \$11,000.

With the building of the present Rose Bowl in 1922, a horseshoe-shaped stadium that seated 53,000 spectators, the game began to assume its present-day proportions. Over the years, four additions to the Rose Bowl stadium have raised its capacity to 100,963 fans. And rarely is there an empty seat on New Year's Day.

During the 1920's, a golden era of college football, the Rose Bowl became the Holy Grail of the gridiron. There were the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame beating Stanford in 1925, followed by



James R. "Bud" Jack, chairman of the NCAA Extra Events Committee, which rules on new college bowls.

struggling for national recognition.

Sports columnist Damon Runyon wasn't happy about it. "Only a Finger Bowl is lacking to give us enough football dishes to cover a sideboard this first day of 1936," he wrote from Pasadena. "There is enough larceny of ideas in this world as it is, without our municipalities joining in the theft. We hold that the

years later, was dreamed up as a Depression-era promotional gimmick to get tourists to come to Miami early. In those days nobody went South until the end of January. The football game was to be the concluding event of the Palm Festival. It turned out to be something less than a success both artistically and financially when only 3,500 fans showed up to watch Miami upset Manhattan, 7-0.

The American Legion played an indirect role in furthering the Orange Bowl back in its infancy. After the 1934 National Convention in Miami, the bowl committee was able to purchase 4,000 grandstand seats that had been built for the convention parade for \$1,000—a bargain even by Depression prices—and used them to hold most of the 5,134 who turned up for the 1935 game between Miami and Bucknell.

Today, the Orange Bowl holds 72,880 spectators, many of whom come to Miami for the two-week Orange Bowl Festival, which also includes the pro Playoff Bowl.

The Sugar Bowl game was conceived as early as 1927 by Col. James H. Thom-



Bowl spectators expect lots of pomp, pageantry and pretty baton-twirling majorettes like this.

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES

Big Four to get underway, although a New Year's Day game had been played in Texas as early as 1922, when Texas A & M beat Centre, the conqueror of mighty Harvard.

J. Curtis Sanford, a Dallas oil man, got the idea of a Cotton Bowl game for his home town after seeing one of the Rose Bowl games. Supplying his own funds, he put on the first game on New Year's Day of 1937, with Texas Christian beating Marquette, 16-6. Less than half of the 45,500 seats in the Texas State Fair Stadium were filled for the game, and after giving each school its guaranteed \$10,000, Sanford was \$8,000 in the red.

Today, the Cotton Bowl, with a seating capacity of 75,504, is ranked second only to the Rose Bowl as a television sports attraction. And only the World Series has outdrawn these two bowls in the listing of the most popular televised sports events for the past two years.

College football broke out into a rash of bowls immediately after WW2. There were no less than 36 bowl games played in 1946 including the New Year's Day games of 1947.

Crowds ranged from the 800 people who watched Pepperdine beat Nebraska Wesleyan in the Will Rogers Bowl at Oklahoma City, to the 90,000 who witnessed the ritual slaughter of U.C.L.A. at the hands of Illinois in the Rose Bowl. November saw the Hoosier Bowl at Evansville, Ind., the Burley Bowl at Johnson City, Tenn., and the Pear Bowl at Ashland, Ore. Then came the Glass Bowl at Toledo, Ohio, Optimist Bowl at Houston, Tex. (5,000 optimists showed

up), Yam Bowl at Dallas, Tex., Raisin Bowl at Fresno, Calif., Alamo Bowl at San Antonio, Tex., and Flower Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla., to name just a few of the departed.

In 1950, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (N.C.A.A.) made its first move to limit the mushrooming bowl games. Up to that time, some bowls were spending as much as a third of the gross revenue on promotion and publicity, while dividing as little as 40% between the colleges. A plan to force bowl promoters to turn over 80% of the gross, and a third of the tickets, to the competing teams failed to pass that year, but in 1951 a by-law was passed requiring the bowls to turn over not less than 75% of the gross, including receipts from radio, television, movies and concessions, to the colleges. That spelled the doom of some of the marginal operations, and the N.C.A.A. reduced the number still further in 1952 by requiring its members to play only in bowl games certified by its Extra Events Committee.

The bowl promoters were lucky at that, since a special committee of college presidents, appointed by the American Council on Education, strongly recommended complete abolition of all bowl games—along with athletic scholarships and spring football practice—at the 1952 N.C.A.A. convention. While coaches screamed and athletic directors took tranquilizers, the N.C.A.A. ordered its members not to commit themselves to bowl games beyond the 1952 season, pending a study. With the college presidents still opposed, the N.C.A.A. voted

(Continued on page 50)



First Rose Bowl game, Jan. 1, 1902, saw Michigan beat Stanford, 49-0. Rare photo (above) shows the action and part of the crowd. Artist's version for the Los Angeles Times is shown below.



FORMING UP FOR ONE OF MICHIGAN'S ATTACKS



## Hunting Rail Birds

IF YOU'VE NEVER hunted rail birds, you've been missing good sport. They're numerous, can be found in every state and are easy to shoot when flushed. They're delicious eating, too. Moreover, you can hunt them right now because in most states their open shooting season starts in September. And bag limits are high. Your local warden will have the exact dates and numbers. If you live near one of the flyway routes used by migrating ducks and geese (rail are also migratory waterfowl), you may find them in marshes containing oats, rice or other wild grain. Incidentally, railbirds are still under Federal control even though the \$3 Duck Stamp is no longer required. Your State hunting license will do.

Rail shooting isn't nationally popular. One reason is that many hunters aren't aware it exists because normally the birds are inactive during daylight and are seldom seen. Another is their size. The most common rail, the *sora*, is about the size of a robin. Even the largest, the salt-water *clapper* rail, looks like an undernourished pigeon. They inspired the expression, "as thin as a rail." A third reason is the special technique needed to stalk and flush them. The rail is primarily a runner; it dislikes to fly except when migrating. But the hunter must make it fly in order to shoot it. To do so he must pole a boat through the shallow marsh, and this can be hard work. Usually one man shoots while the other poles, then they alternate.

A good rail boat, or *push* boat, should be shallow draft, narrow in beam and about 16 feet long. The boatman, or *pusher*, stands barefooted on a rubber mat on the stern seat; the shooter sits on a high stool amidships. The best hunting is when the water rises slightly to cover the marsh. This water discourages the rail from running when alarmed and makes them fly. With a long pole, the *pusher* drives the boat wildly through the wild oats and rice, rocking it to keep it from sticking in the mud. Since he is standing, he sees the rising birds first and alerts the hunter by calling, "mark left," or "mark right," etc. The rail's flight is straight and short and the shooter must fire quickly. When a bird is dropped, the *pusher* keeps poling and the shooter tosses out a brightly colored buoy to mark the spot, then gets ready for the next shot. The markers and birds are collected after the first shoot, with or without the help of a long-legged retrieving dog.

There are six common rail species in the U.S., differing in color but all in general having blue-gray sides, olive-brown backs and white breasts. Bills and legs are long, the latter hanging down limply in flight. The *sora*, however, has a short bill. The preferred shotgun is a 20-gauge with cylinder-bored barrels, used with light shells

loaded with No. 11 shot, although skeet shells with No. 9 shot will do when the smaller pellets aren't available. Because of the large number of rail birds, and the necessity for aiming fast and accurately, and the use of low-powered shells and lightweight guns, this sport is recommended for training young shooters and novices.

**SUMMERTIME**, when water levels are low and ground is dry, is a good time to build a hunting blind. But many hunters are neither builders nor wealthy, so two hunter-designers have come up with plans for an inexpensive all-around hunting blind suitable for use in every part of the country. It



holds two men and a dog, is easy to erect or take down, is adjustable for height according to water level, has a dog "lookout" port, a rear-view lookout, an adjustable boarding ramp, camouflage straps to secure willows and reeds, and the sidewalls and floor can be detached and stored at end of season. Plans and materials list are available for \$5.00 from Home Building Plan Service, Dept. H-3, 2454 N.E. Sandy Blvd., Portland, Ore., 97232.

**WEEDLESS HOOKS** are necessary for fishing among weeds but the majority of lures aren't equipped with them, and this probably includes your favorite fish-catcher. David LaMonda of Bedminster, N.J., has discovered a way to make any hook weedless, even a treble on a plug. In his tackle he carries a short roll of thin plastic wrap and when weeds give him trouble he tears off a small piece of wrap and shapes it into a kind of umbrella to cover the hooks. The weeds slide over it but the hook points penetrate it easily when a fish strikes.

**IN THE KOREAN WAR**, 50% of all U.S. casualties were frostbite; 75% of these involved feet. And so Salvatore Gianola invented the "Thermboot" and for it was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Now frostbite is a court-martial offense. Recently the Bristol Mfg. Co. has offered

this same boot in lighter weight for hunters, guaranteed to keep your feet warm at 20° below zero or your money back. In hunter-green at \$16.95 per pair through your local sporting goods dealer.

**DOUGHBALLS** are favorite carp and shiner baits, but the difficulty is keeping the soft dough on the hook. Walter Voigt of Marshalltown, Iowa, has a recipe that solves this problem. He makes dough dumplings. He drops the doughballs in boiling water and when they rise to the surface of the water he takes them out and dries them on a paper towel. He claims they'll stay on a hook 16 hours! A half-hour would be enough, or just long enough to catch a fish.

**THE NO. 1 ENEMY** of all firearms is rust and its accomplice is moisture. When your rifle or shotgun has been out in the rain, it's easy to dry off the outside and the bore with a cloth, but the action must stay wet unless you disassemble it. Tom Humphrey has an easier way. When he arrives home with a wet gun he borrows his wife's hair drier and directs the warm air through the action to evaporate the moisture.

**WHEN BUSHES ALONG A STREAM** prevent you from casting a fly to a fishy-looking stretch of water, try the trick suggested by Paul Cella of Framingham, Mass. He walks upstream, then lays his fly on a dry leaf and lets it float downstream with the current. When it has drifted over the desired spot, he twitches the fly off the leaf and gets ready for action.

**CHUCKS ARE SMART**, but they can be fooled. Here's one way: when a chuck scampers for its den don't shoot! Let it stay downstairs a few minutes, then hide out of sight and give it a few toots on a supersonic dog whistle. Usually it will pop up from one of its holes to investigate the call, and it will be an easy, standing target. These whistles can be bought in pet shops.

**THE PORCUPINE** in Colonial days was called "the woodsman's friend" because when a settler had no food it was the only woods animal he could outrun and kill without a weapon. But today the porky is an enemy, warns Danny Carpenter of Copperhill, Tenn., because it will chew anything that tastes salty. Never leave your ax or fishing rod standing outside overnight. By morning their handles may be gone because they have absorbed the salty perspiration from your hands. Porkies won't touch a gunstock; its oil discourages them.

**CATFISH CAN BE CAUGHT** on many baits, the most common being the ordinary garden hackle (worms, to the uninitiated), but here's a new one suggested by David Green of Wheelersburg, Ohio. He cuts up a frankfurter and uses small pieces of it on a hook, and he swears it's one of the best. It might take other fish, too!

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

SEPTEMBER 1964

**SENATE PASSES VETS'  
NURSING CARE BILL:**

One of the most important veterans' bills since the two GI Bills was reported favorably to the Senate by its full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on July 28 and speedily adopted by the full Senate on August 4 . . . This is the Nursing Care Bill, which originated in the House Veterans Affairs Committee as HR8009 . . . The bill provides for no less than 4,000 nursing care beds in the Veterans Administration, over and above the present limit of 125,000 VA hospital beds for medical care . . . In addition it would authorize federal assistance to states which provide nursing care beds for veterans . . . While the Legion places great emphasis on other legislation which would affect more veterans (such as its pension-reform bill, HR1927), the Nursing Care Bill is of vital importance because of the extreme need of its potential beneficiaries . . . As a group they are bedridden, yet medical care cannot restore them to health--either because of age or chronic illness . . . The late President Kennedy had authorized 2,000 VA beds for nursing care shortly before HR8009, which also called for 2,000 such beds, came out of the House Veterans Affairs Committee . . . It then became a matter of contention with the Budget Bureau whether (a) the 2,000 were the same beds in each case, and (b) whether they would be taken out of the VA's 125,000 medical care beds . . . The House Veterans Committee insisted that it expected a total of 4,000 beds (Kennedy's 2,000 plus 2,000 more in HR8009), all in excess of the VA medical beds . . . The form of the bill as it passed the Senate spells out the full 4,000 in excess of the hospital bed limit . . . The Budget Bureau had also opposed the additional aid to states which provide more veterans' nursing care, but the bill as adopted in the Senate retains that feature . . . At the time that it originated HR8009, the House Veterans Affairs Committee, under Chairman Olin E. Teague (Tex.), endorsed it in the strongest possible language.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS OUT  
AMENDED LEGION PENSION REFORM:**

The House Veterans Affairs Committee on Aug. 5 favorably reported out to the House of Representatives an amended form of the Legion's pension reform bill, HR1927 . . . As reported out, the bill would increase the pension payment of veterans and widows in the lowest income bracket, and elevate the two lower brackets to permit higher "other income." . . . The nothing-to-\$600 bracket for single vets would go to \$800, and the pension payable would go from \$85 to \$90 a month . . . The next bracket would go from a \$1200 income ceiling to a \$1300 ceiling, with no increase in payment . . . Bottom bracket for a vet with one dependent would go from \$1000 to \$1200, with payment raised from \$90 to \$100 . . . The second bracket would go from a \$2000 ceiling to a \$2200 ceiling, with no pay increase.

The bill would also permit VA pensioners to report as other income only 90% of Social Security benefits or any other public or private retirement pay . . . The "spouse's income" provision of the present law would also be liberalized . . . Action came too close to "Newsletter's" deadline to include more details here.

**WHAT STATES HAVE  
SOLDIERS HOMES?**

The latest compilation shows state soldiers homes in:

California (Veterans Home P.O., Napa County).

Colorado (Monte Vista Golden Age Center, Homelake).

Connecticut (Veterans Home and Hospital, Rocky Hill).

Georgia (Georgia State War Veterans Home, Milledgeville).

Idaho (Idaho State Veterans Home, P.O. Box 5066, Boise).

Illinois (Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy).

Indiana (Indiana State Soldiers Home, Lafayette).

Iowa (Iowa Soldiers Home, Marshalltown).

Kansas (Kansas Soldiers Home, Fort Dodge).

Massachusetts (Soldiers Home in Massachusetts, Cherry St., Holyoke; and

another, with same name, at 91 Crest Ave., Chelsea 50).

Michigan (Veterans Facility of Michigan, 3000 Monroe, NW, Grand Rapids 49505).

Minnesota (Minnesota Soldiers Home, Minnehaha Ave. & E. 51st St. Minneapolis 55417).

Missouri (State Federal Soldiers Home, St. James).

Montana (Montana Soldiers Home, Columbia Falls).

Nebraska (Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors Home, Grand Island).

New Hampshire (New Hampshire Soldiers Home, Winter St., Tilton).

New Jersey (New Jersey Memorial Home for Disabled Soldiers, Menlo Park; and New Jersey Memorial Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives and Widows, Vineland).

New York (New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, Oxford. It takes male veterans in spite of the name).

North Dakota (North Dakota State Soldiers Home, Lisbon).

Ohio (Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home, Sandusky).

Oklahoma (Oklahoma State War Veterans Home Facility, P.O. Box 489, Ardmore; and two more, with same name, at P.O. Box 200, Sulphur and at P.O. Box 151, Norman).

Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie).

Rhode Island (Rhode Island Veterans Home, 1 Washington Ave., Providence).

South Dakota (South Dakota State Soldiers Home, Hot Springs).

Vermont (The Soldiers Home in Vermont, Bennington).

Washington (Washington Veterans Home, Retsil; also State Soldiers Home and Colony, Orting).

West Virginia (Weston State Hospital, Weston).

Wisconsin (Grand Army Home for Veterans, King).

Wyoming (Wyoming Soldiers and Sailors Home, Route 1, Buffalo).

We have omitted homes for women or children only . . . Georgia has one for Confederate widows, Indiana one for veterans children only . . . Conditions for admission, and whether or not wives, widows and children are admissible vary widely . . . Some have long waiting lists, others no waiting . . . Most require applicant to be disabled or in need or unable to earn livelihood . . . Ability to perform minimum self-care is a common

requirement of many soldiers homes . . . Some have hospital care, some do not . . . Where a state has more than one home, their purposes may differ . . . Write to home in each case to determine these and other details . . . States not named are listed by The American Legion Rehabilitation Commission as having no soldiers home.

### ARE VETS' BENEFITS ATTACHABLE?

Q. If a veteran who is getting VA compensation or pension goes into bankruptcy, are his VA benefits attachable?

A. No. With respect to VA benefits the law (Sec. 3101 A, Title 38USC) says they "shall be exempt from the claim of creditors, and shall not be liable to attachment, levy, seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, either before or after receipt of the beneficiary." Question arises--after a VA check is cashed, has the cash lost its identity and become seizable? In two court cases it was held that pension money did not lose its identity by being deposited, invested, loaned or commingled with non-exempt funds of pensioners.

### INJURY WHILE TRAVELING TO WEEK-END RESERVE TRAINING:

Q. If a reservist is traveling to weekend drill on inactive duty status and is injured in travel, is the injury service-connected, and can he collect from the VA for emergency treatment received on the spot, though it hasn't been authorized?

A. Although he's not on active duty, since 1956 the law has provided that injuries incurred while serving in training on an inactive duty status, or while traveling directly to or from it shall be deemed to have been incurred in active duty for VA benefit purposes, hence the inactive duty status is no bar to service-connection. And the VA General Counsel recently ruled that where service-connection is granted on this "portal-to-portal" basis the VA should assume unauthorized medical expenses incurred on an emergency basis before adjudication of the case, even though compensation is not payable before the date that the veteran applies for it . . . This opinion, being based in part on Public Law 87-583 of Aug. 14, 1962, applies to unauthorized medical services in such circumstances rendered since Aug. 14, 1962.

# NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER 1964

## Jeff Bauer Elected President of The Legion's Boys' Nation

Boulder, Colo., youth wins top post by 53-45 vote; Tim Battaglia of Ill., is V. P.; busy week for boys.

The 98 Senators of the 1964 American Legion Boys' Nation, representative of 34,000 Boys' State delegates across the land, elected Jeffrey C. Bauer, 17, of Boulder, Colo., as their President on July 21, in Washington, D.C.

The 19th Annual Boys' Nation, a teenage government study symposium, sponsored by the Legion's National Americanism Commission, convened July 17-24 at nearby University of Maryland.

Bauer, a tall, rangy, crewcut blond youth, running as a "Federalist," won the top office by a vote of 53-45 over John E. Nix, 18, the "Nationalist" candidate, from Sylacauga, Ala.

The "Nationalist" candidate for Vice President, Timothy J. Battaglia, 17, of Belleville, Ill., defeated "Federalist" Pat Parmer, 16, of Quincy, Fla. by a vote of 64-34 as the Boys' Nation delegation split the ticket.

President Bauer, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Bauer of Boulder, Colo., is a straight-A student, loves golf and other sports, and is starting his senior year at Boulder's Fairview High School.

He was Student Body President, Junior Class President, Vice President of the Band, and belongs to the International Relations Club, the National Forensic League, and the Science Club.

Bauer, sponsored by American Legion

Boulder Post 10, is an Eagle Scout, and also won an American Legion School Award.

At Colorado Boys' State, he was Mayor, County Commissioner, Precinct Committeeman, and Chairman of the Nationalist Party.

Vice President Battaglia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Battaglia, is a senior at Belleville Althoff Catholic High School, held various offices in school, is athletically inclined, and belongs to the Letterman's Club.

Tim was sponsored by George E. Hildard American Legion Post 58, was elected Governor of Premier Boys' State, and received its Outstanding Citizenship Award.

To expedite matters, upon arrival at Boys' Nation, the 98 "senators" (two representing each state except Alaska and Hawaii, plus two from the District of Columbia) were arbitrarily separated into two equal political parties, the "Federalists," and the "Nationalists." From that point on, with rare interference from their American Legion Boys' Nation counselors, the boys elected convention and party chairmen, ran a "national" election, and operated their own "national" government.

They also discussed and voted on two bills now pending before Congress: Sen-



"Senators" pause at Iwo Jima Statue.

ate Bill 1555, that proposes Federal contribution to the cost of Federal election campaigns; and H.R. 4986, a bill to provide for the establishment of a National Science Academy.

The delegates, when not in session, visited Arlington National Cemetery, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the John



1964 Boys' Nation group at the Capitol, and President Jeff Bauer (blond youth facing camera), accepts plaudits from backers.





Boys' Nation delegates caucus during party nominating conventions. Vice President Tim Battaglia (right) makes acceptance speech.

F. Kennedy grave, the Marine Memorial, the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the Pentagon, the Smithsonian Institution, the White House, the National Geographic Building, the F.B.I., the Civil Service Commission, and the State Department where Secretary of State Dean Rusk spoke to the boys.

Many of the youthful delegates also met and had luneh with the Senators

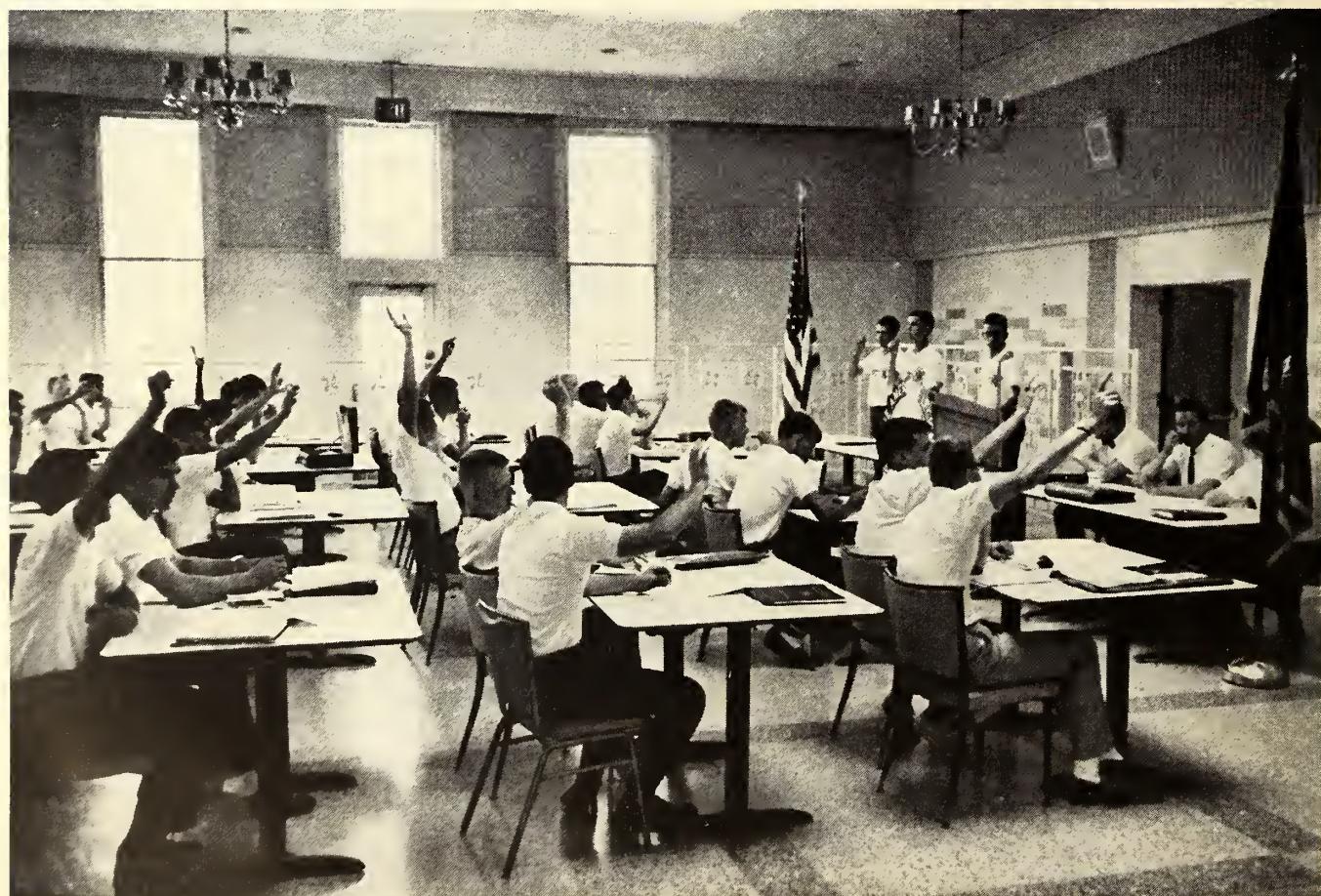
from their home states when they visited the Capitol.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, addressed the graduation exercises on the final day.

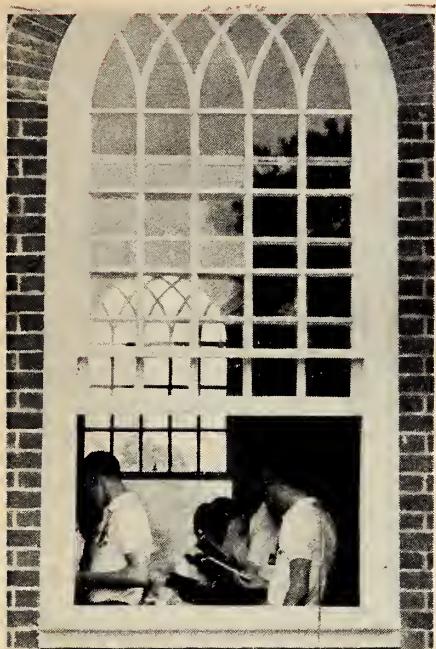
Earlier in the week both Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley and Nat'l Americanism Chmn Daniel J. O'Connor addressed the boys at Washington Legion Headquarters.

David B. Marth, the American Legion National Oratorical Champion for 1964, was also a delegate to this Boys' Nation. He had been Governor of Wisconsin Boys' State. Marth delivered addresses to both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, appearing on nationwide television.

President Bauer's Cabinet appointments for the 1964 American Legion



No smoke-filled rooms here, but business is just as serious as clerks poll votes during the 1964 American Legion Boys' Nation.



Boys' Nation delegates go to church (above) and (below) help sergeant place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns.



Boys' Nation are: Secretary of State, David J. Long; Secretary of Treasury, Denny Brewington; Secretary of Defense, David B. Marth; Secretary of Army, Joseph Ragan; Secretary of Navy, James Lucas; Secretary of Air Force, Robert F. Shea; Attorney General, Mark Herron; Postmaster General, Gary W. Lloyd; Secretary of Interior, James D. Romero; Secretary of Agriculture, William Allen, Jr.; Secretary of Commerce, John R. Howe; Secretary of Labor, John E. Nix; and Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, William M. Rhodes.

## The Boys' Nation "Senators"

**ALABAMA:** John E. Nix, Sylacauga; Julian Warwick Walthall, Newbern. **ARIZONA:** Kirt S. Ijams, Tucson; James R. Wright, Phoenix. **ARKANSAS:** George A. Newtown, Fayetteville; William L. Bush, Lincoln. **CALIFORNIA:** Jose C. Colon, Jr., Orange; Mark M. Herron, Manhattan Beach. **COLORADO:** William M. Rhodes, Denver; Jeffrey C. Bauer, Boulder. **CONNECTICUT:** Sean Duerr, Mystic; Bruce A. Jackson, Bridgeport. **DELAWARE:** Bruce R. DeBolt, Dover; Gary W. Lloyd, Wilmington. **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Robert E. Koczela, Robert F. Shea, Bethesda, Md. **FLORIDA:** Richard Ott, Fort Lauderdale; Pat Parmer, Quincy. **GEORGIA:** Matthew D. Carson, Monroe; Bobby J. Campbell, Columbus. **IDAHO:** Ben Yamagata, Blackfoot; Kelly L. Jackson, Jerome. **ILLINOIS:** Timothy Battaglia, Belleville; William L. Pellum, Champaign. **INDIANA:** Blair Y. Stephenson, Salem; David J. Long, Indianapolis. **IOWA:** Michael S. McCauley, Dubuque; James B. Waterbury, Waterloo. **KANSAS:** Thomas E. Mitchell, Augusta; Stephen J. Ridgway, Lawrence. **KENTUCKY:** Gregory L. Hancock, Lexington; William C. Allen, Jr., Marion. **LOUISIANA:** Patrick J. Briney, Alexandria; Paul M. Hebert, Baton Rouge. **MAINE:** John J. O'Leary, Jr., Portland; Cary I. Sneider, Biddeford. **MARYLAND:** Dennis R. Haydon, Wheaton; Charles J. Kidwell, Catonsville. **MASSACHUSETTS:** Roger W. Heinig, Fitchburg; Donald C. Cross, West Bridgewater. **MICHIGAN:** George A. McKay, Livonia; Dwight H. Romagnoli, Quinnesec. **MINNESOTA:** Robert E. Cole, Bloomington; James N. Lucas, Minneapolis. **MISSISSIPPI:** William O. Lowery, Hattiesburg; Richard P. Salloum, Gulfport. **MISSOURI:** Joseph W. Cornelison, Maryville; Robert L. Webb, Goodman. **MONTANA:** William P. Collins, Hamilton; David E. Wells, Great Falls. **NEBRASKA:** Kent N. Hasselbalch, St. Edward; Roger A. Stark, Lincoln. **NEVADA:** Michael O. McCune, Las Vegas; Kent W. Boam, Tucson. **NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Stephen A. Smith, Manchester; John C. Lamson, Portsmouth. **NEW JERSEY:** Thomas H. Dilts, Three Bridges; David St. C. Goble, Livingstone. **NEW MEXICO:** John A. Bannerman, Grants; James D. Romero, Santa Fe. **NEW YORK:** Thomas R. Roberts, Scarsdale; Douglas C. Magee, Rome. **NORTH CAROLINA:** Charles P. Farris, Jr., Wilson; Edward L. Embree III, Durham. **NORTH DAKOTA:** Paul R. Hannah, Grand Forks; Lynn A. Hartje, Cavalier. **OHIO:** Kenneth C. Moore, Youngstown; Daniel G. Sayers, Columbus. **OKLAHOMA:** Stephen H. Kaplan, Tulsa; David E. Johnson, Enid. **OREGON:** Stephen T. Janik, Portland; James F. Azumano, Portland. **PENNSYLVANIA:** Vincent C. Corica, Johnstown; Joseph Ragan, Philadelphia. **RHODE ISLAND:** Richard W. Lindsay, Middletown; Louis J. Duesing, Jr., Warwick. **SOUTH CAROLINA:** Marion J. Dantzler, Jr., Ellerbe; David J. Meadow, Aiken. **SOUTH DAKOTA:** Keith E. Goodwin, Ashton; David R. Kline, Sturgis. **TENNESSEE:** Harold D. Brewington, Hendersonville; Ronald T. Clemons, Lebanon. **TEXAS:** Robert W. Shepard, Harlingen; Joe B. Kinsel, Beaumont. **UTAH:** Steven T. Densley, Sandy; Stephen W. Brinton, Murray. **VERMONT:** Lawrence H. Minogue, Rutland; Lawrence B. Morse, Center Rutland. **VIRGINIA:** Kerry G. Gillispie, Peavensburg; David Lee Spaulding, Annandale. **WASHINGTON:** Gregory B. Welch, Bellevue; Richard W. Brender, Seattle. **WEST VIRGINIA:** Loren J. Fox, Jr., Oak Hill; Lee D. Cutrone, Jr., Fairmont. **WISCONSIN:** David J. Boehlke, Eau Claire; David B. Marth, Wausau. **WYOMING:** David L. Gutierrez, Reliance; John R. Howe, Laramie.

## 1964 Legion Home Study Course Teaches Leadership, Programs, Operations

Registration for the 19th term of The American Legion Extension Institute, a mail-order course in American Legion operations and leadership, is now open. Deadline for prospective students in the home study course is November 1. The coupon on page 30 is provided for those wishing to enroll.

Nearly half a century of continuous, dedicated endeavors for the betterment of community, state, and the nation have built The American Legion into the great and meaningful organization it is today.

And that's what this course is all about. It is designed to teach future leaders of the Legion—and there's always need for good leadership—all there is to know about the programs and services of the Legion, both for the veteran and the nation at large.

Anyone wanting to climb the Legion ladder to assume more responsibility will find it indispensable.

The continuing need for top leadership and the desire to be a part of it has led almost 60,000 Legionnaires and

Auxiliaries to join Extension Institute since it began in 1947.

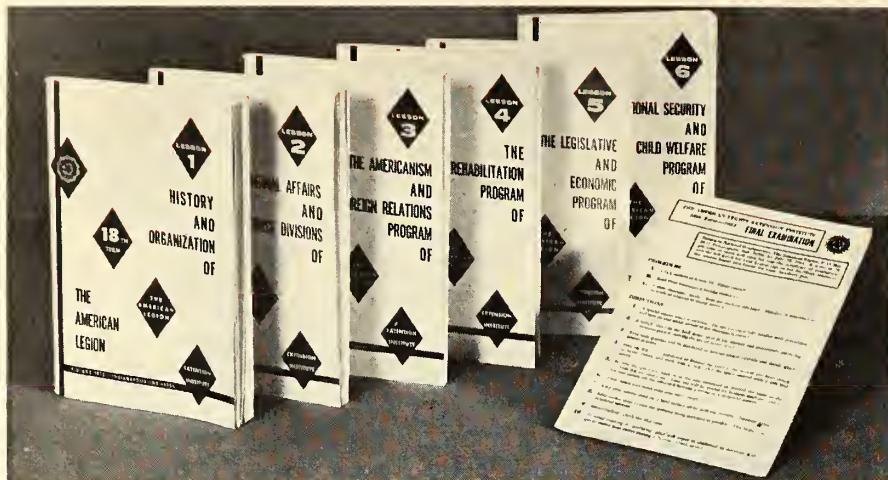
Not only will the course help the dedicated Legionnaire in Legion affairs, it will serve as a model for the conduct of non-Legion activities.

Once you take this complete course, you will come to know and understand The American Legion—its history, its structure, its programs, its achievements and its hopes.

Here's what some students have said upon completing it:

"I have derived great benefit from this course. I thought that 18 years of active Legion service had taught me all about our beloved organization. The Extension Institute course has effectively cured this mental atrophy of mine. I only hope I can apply my greater knowledge of Legion work to furthering the programs and activities which are the heart of the greatness of The American Legion." That was William R. Schnug of Hilliard, Ohio, talking. He'd just finished the 18th term.

Auxiliare Barbara Williamson of



Here's what you get when you send for your Legion Extension Institute Course.

Hollis, Okla., declares, "Especially is your section on Americanism good. It makes me proud! Your section on Legislation is as good as any course in government which I've taken."

And from Earl A. Graske of Bay Village, Ohio, "The American Legion Extension Institute Course is excellent . . . After one takes this course he realizes what a great organization The American Legion really is and what it stands for."

Contents of the more than 500-page course of study consists of two basic units on the internal organization of the Legion and four units on its programs and objectives.

Students will not be required to submit monthly tests to Nat'l Hq. They may grade themselves at the end of each monthly lesson. The final examination will be mailed to all students to be completed and returned to Nat'l Hq.

Here's what you get in the six monthly lessons:

1. History and Organization of The American Legion.
2. Internal Affairs and Service Divisions.
3. The Americanism and Foreign Relations Programs.
4. The Rehabilitation Program.
5. The Legislative and Economic Programs.
6. The National Security and Child Welfare Programs.

Legionnaires, Auxiliaries and Sons of The Legion members 17 years of age or older may sign up individually, or posts, units and squadrons may enroll several of their members and form study groups or seminars to learn together.

Use the coupon below to enroll. Remember, you've only got until Nov. 1.

### ENROLLMENT FORM AMERICAN LEGION EXTENSION INSTITUTE

(Use this coupon and add extra names and addresses, if any, on another sheet.)

To The Faculty

American Legion Extension Institute  
PO Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

Here's our draft for \$..... Enroll those listed herewith in the 18th American Legion Extension Institute home study course, and send each the first assignment and lesson.

Total students with this order.....

Name (last first).....

Street Address .....

City & State.....

Card #..... Post or Unit #.....

(This coupon accommodates an order for one fully. For more, use it and add additional names on a separate sheet, giving the above info for each).

**COST**—One to four—\$6 each—Five to nine—\$4 each—Ten or more—\$3 each. Price, payable to "The American Legion," based on all sent in one order.

Upon successful completion of the course you will receive a Certificate of Graduation and a patch for your Legion cap. Auxiliaries will receive a very attractive mortarboard pin and chain to be worn with the Auxiliary pin.

Cost of the course is \$6 each for one to four persons; \$4 each for five to nine persons, and for ten or more, \$3 each.

### More Convention News

The following events will take place during the 46th Annual National Convention of The American Legion in Dallas, Texas, Sept. 18-24.

- The 1964 Fourth Estate Awards of The American Legion will be presented to The Chicago Tribune and to the Mississippi Publishers Corp., on Sept. 23.

Walter Trohan, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Tribune Press Service, will accept the award for the Tribune.

The Mississippi Publishers Corp., will be represented by R. M. Hederman, Jr., and T. M. Hederman, Jr.

- Captain Edward V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker, WWI flying ace, and retired airline executive, will be an honored guest and the principal speaker at The American Legion Founders Society dinner on Sept. 19. He will also be inaugurated as Honorary President of the Founders, a post only previously held by two others, Gen. John J. (Blackjack) Pershing, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

- The annual luncheon and meeting of the national association of Former and Present National Vice-Commanders (The Vice Squad), will be held Sept. 22. All present and former vice commanders are automatically members of the Squad and are invited to attend.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

A new 150-bed children's hospital, envisioned as one of the finest in the South, will be constructed at St. Petersburg, Fla., as the new version of the existing American Legion Hospital for Crippled Children. The scope of the new hospital will be that of a nonprofit charitable organization for all sick children, rather than being limited to the crippled. **Post 8, Winter Haven**, has contributed \$1,250 this year and \$1,000 in 1963 to the hospital fund. Among other gifts was a check for \$300 from **Post 26, Plant City**, and one for the same amount from that post's Auxiliary.

The Dept of Virginia dedicated a new \$75,000 Hq building, recently. Former State Senator John J. Wicker, Jr., president of the Society of American Legion Founders, gave the principal address.

Tom Jones, who hurled two no-hit games (including one perfect game) for the **Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.**, American Legion baseball team this season, has been signed by the San Francisco Giants and assigned to their Twin Falls, Idaho, team of the Class A Pioneer League. In general, the American Legion Baseball rules say, "No player on an American Legion Baseball team shall be signed to a professional baseball contract . . . until the player ceases to be eligible for American Legion competition. . . ." George Rulon, Nat'l Director of Legion Baseball, explained the circumstances of this signing: "Seventeen-year-old high school graduates who observe their 17th birthday before January 1 of the current year may be signed to professional contracts between the time they graduate and midnight of June 30, even though they are playing American Legion Baseball. Jones signed a few hours before the deadline. Had he waited another day, he would have been unavailable to the pro baseball scouts until Sept. 1."

A suggested talk on "The Aims and Purposes of The American Legion" is now available to Legion speakers. Write to The American Legion, Nat'l Public Relations Div., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. In response to requests for an "all purpose" speech, the Public Relations Div. has revised and updated the speech formerly designated as "The King-Sized Legion." Legion speakers using the manuscript before non-Legion audiences should secure copies of the brochure, "The Amazing American Legion," as a handout piece. Copies are available through your Department Hq.

Winner of the 1964 American Legion National Senior Postal Pistol matches was George C. Ferguson of Yuma, Ariz. He hit 297 out of 300 in the three-stage, 30-round competition.

Bill McCool, 19, former pitcher with the **Post 239, Lawrenceburg, Ind.**, American Legion baseball team when it reached the department finals in 1961 and 1962, has won his first major league game. He came in as relief pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds in a recent game with Milwaukee and held the Braves for two scoreless innings for his first big league win.

The Firing Line, a publication of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission, reports that **Post 51, Phoenix, Ariz.**, recently sponsored a one-day seminar on Cold War Education. The speakers, who called for more teaching on Americanism and communism in U.S. schools,

included Dr. William Kintner of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren of Le Moyne College in Syracuse, and The Hon. Edwin Willis, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Harold Lanier, former pitcher, second baseman, and shortstop for the **Post 273, Madeira Beach, Fla.**, Legion baseball team, is now a second baseman for the San Francisco Giants. He is the son of former lefthanded pitcher Max Lanier, who played for the St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Giants.

Teams from 50 high schools in North and South Dakota and Minnesota competed in the 7th Sisseton American Legion Relays. Six high school and three junior high school meet records were broken.

Colors of Greater Cleveland, Ohio, Legion posts wave gaily in this photo of the dedication of a new \$30,000 health center, their gift to the Society for Crip-



pled Children's rehab center, Camp Cheerful. The Ohio 13th District gave \$13,000 and thousands of hours of labor. Friendly firms gave thousands of dollars of material. The Society presented to the Legion District an award for distinguished service. Since 1950, the GC Legionnaires and Auxiliaries have sponsored 2,150 camperships at the 72-acre summer camp.

Legion Varsity and Junior Baseball activity was given a special section of almost 10 full pages of picture story treatment by the newspaper, *The Pantagraph*, of Bloomington, Ill. Photos of the teams with identities of all players and coaches, etc., and a story by Sports Editor Jim Barnhart presented the Legion Baseball story.

Tom Kern, of Judson, Ind., who says he is the American Legion's champion blood donor, has just given his 116th pint of blood. A WW2 and Korea veteran, Kern, 40, first gave blood in August 1943, while serving in the infantry in Europe. Since then he's been averaging about 5.5 pints yearly and depositing his total of more than 14 gallons in blood banks in Korea, Japan, and the United States.

Jerry Storm, 20-year-old graduate of American Legion baseball, is making a comeback at the Univ. of Cincinnati. He was a member of the **Post 554, Cincinnati, Ohio**, team which was runner-up to the 1961 Legion champion team, **Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.** Jerry, batting .464 at the latest count (he was hitting .591 earlier), came back this season after two years away from baseball while suffering from aplastic anemia, a blood disease that has required 58 blood transfusions since December 1961.

Three of Storm's 1961 Legion teammates are also Buckeye State collegiate ballplayers. Jim Gruber, Legion Player of the Year in 1961, and John Nebel are at Xavier Univ. Chuck Brickman plays for Ohio State Univ.

American Legion posts in six flood-stricken Montana communities were given \$1,500 to aid the children of flood victim families. A total of \$500 each was contributed by the Dep't of Montana, the Auxiliary's rehabilitation committee, and a joint child welfare coordinating committee. To contribute to the flood relief fund, make out check to The American Legion of Montana; address: Veterans & Pioneers Memorial Bldg., Helcna, Mont. 59601.

Contributions to the American Legion Hospital Assoc. of Minnesota by that Department's posts and units this year total nearly \$9,000. In its lifetime of 42 years, the Association has spent \$922,410 on hospital, drug, and hotel bills and nursing services for 6,548 veterans in need of specialized medical care.

Kessler's Store in **Aberdeen, S. Dak.**, took a two-page newspaper ad to salute The American Legion, and **Post 24** in particular, for 39 years of support to American Legion Baseball. Photos of 41 Legion teams were shown. Legion baseball started in Millbank in 1925, and the national finals will be held in Aberdeen in 1965.

The seventh floor Hall of Flags in the American Legion's Washington, D. C., Hq building will be the site of the fifth annual Armed Forces chess championship tournament, Nov. 7-14.

At Montana State Univ. the economics, history, and political science departments are conducting an institute on communism. Directed primarily toward high school teachers and potential high school teachers, all registrants for the institute's three courses (history, politics, and economics of communism) will receive nine credits for the five-week session. (Continued on page 34)



All 29 Boy Scouts of Troop 152, Lewiston, Idaho, at Jamboree. They're sponsored by Lewiston's Legion Post 13. Boys earned \$10,000

## THE BOY SCOUTS' BIG JULY JAMBOREE

THE BOY SCOUTS of America packed no less than 52,000 Boy Scouts in uniform into tents on the sprawling grounds of George Washington's old encampment at Valley Forge, Pa., from July 17 to July 23, this summer. They came and tented from every state of the Union and there were visiting Scouts from nations

around the world. Some days, Scout Hq estimated that there must have been another 52,000 or so visitors on the grounds—men, women, boys and girls—roaming the huge tent city from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. In the big photo below, you get a fair look at what 52,000 Boy Scouts look like when seated as tightly



The whole Jamboree gathers on hillside for final ceremony after seven days of meeting achievement tests in many fields. The President



to pay for trip and Post threw in \$2,500. Adults are Scoutmaster David Starnes & Assistants Jim Snyder, Leslie McCarthy.

together as several acres will hold them. The full gathering extends beyond the picture in both directions—even to the horizon on the right, if you will. A special 140° camera angle couldn't get them all in. There were plenty of Scouts from the 4,000-plus Legion-sponsored units on hand. The remarkable Troop

152, of Lewiston, Idaho, sponsored by Lewiston's Lewis & Clark Post 13, American Legion, had all 29 of its boys in camp (top photo). It took the Lewiston Scouts two years to get the \$10,000 expense money they earned. They washed cars, sponsored events, etc. They earned more than \$2,000 by delivering 9,000

handbills 16 times for Montgomery Ward. They actually earned \$11,000, as they had to make up \$1,000 that they lost on one event they sponsored. En route they toured: Chicago; Detroit and Dearborn, Mich.; New York and its World's Fair; historic Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.

THE END



of the U.S. heliocoptered in to speak.



"Our American Heritage" was the appropriate Valley Forge theme.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Erle Cocke, Sr.**, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr of The American Legion (1922-23), elected a Director of the American Bank of Atlanta.

**James V. Day**, member of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Commission, elected vice chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

**Dr. Park W. Huntington**, of Wilmington, Del., Legion Nat'l Executive Committee man, appointed to a four-year term on the State Human Relations Commission.

**Gilberto M. Font**, of Santurce, Puerto Rico, Legion Nat'l Executive Committeeman, appointed to the advisory board of directors of the Association of the U.S. Army, Antilles Chapter.

## DIED

**Col. J. Monroe Johnson**, in Marion, S.C. (see below.)

**Thomas S. McConnell**, of Fowler, Ind. Past Dep't Cmdr (1924-25).

## J. Monroe Johnson Dies

Col. J. Monroe Johnson died in Marion, S.C., on July 2 at the age of 86. A founder of The American Legion, one of the most widely known and beloved Legion leaders, South Carolina's American Legion National Executive Committeeman from 1919 to 1935, he had a distinguished career in government service. Nine times decorated in WW1 when he was chief engineer of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, he was, in WW2, named Director of the Office of Defense Transportation in April 1944. He had earlier served as a sergeant in the Spanish-American War. Between the wars he established the engineering firm of Johnson & Roberts in Marion, S.C., which engaged in many public works projects. In 1935, President F. D. Roosevelt named him assistant Secretary of Commerce, and in 1940 he became a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of which he became the chairman in 1949. President Truman waived his mandatory retirement from the Commission when he reached 70 in that year, and reappointed Colonel Johnson to another seven-year term, from which he retired in 1956 at 77. As director of defense transportation in WW2, Colonel Johnson was the policy maker of the wartime travel austerities, under which civilian use of railroad and auto travel was rationed, limited and controlled to preserve our major transport capacity, gasoline and rubber supplies for the war effort. For the national success of this pro-

gram President Truman awarded him the Medal of Merit in 1946.

Colonel Johnson had been a director of the Legion's seven-million-dollar Nat'l Endowment Fund Corp. since 1943, and served at various times on many other Legion national commissions.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

1st Gas Reg't (WW1)—(Sept.) Ed J. Kerns, 12654 Ohio St., Detroit 4, Mich.  
 5th Medical Bn (WW2)—(Sept.) R. E. Carlson, 1137 Kay Pkwy, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 5th Port Transp. Corps (See 13th Port)  
 12th Eng—(Sept.) Elliot Bebe, 1722 N. 23rd St., East St. Louis, Ill. 62204.  
 13th Port & 5th Port Transp. Corps—(Oct.) Perry C. Euchner, Geneseo, N.Y.  
 19th Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) H. R. Jefferson, 5706 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.  
 21st Light Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) George E. Whithfield, 192 Broad St., Eatontown, N.J.  
 23rd Eng, Co C (WW1)—(Oct.) Stephen P. Mullery, 305 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y.  
 34th Inf Reg't—(See 893rd Tank Dest Bn)  
 35th Inf Div (WW1 & 2)—(Sept.) Howard G. Faulkner, P.O. Box 41, Leavenworth, Kans.  
 36th Inf Div—(Sept.) Angelo Barca, 429 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.  
 56th Reg't CAC—(Sept.) Joseph Wanko, 8 Hartford Ave., Byram, Conn.  
 70th Eng Light Ponton (WW2)—(Oct.) David W. Russell, Lake Pine RD 2, Marlton, N.J.  
 74th & 174th Inf Reg'ts—(Sept.) Henry Peterson, Connecticut St. Armory, Buffalo, N.Y.  
 82nd Div—(Oct.) Fred E. Jones, 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.  
 82nd Div (WW1)—(Oct.) Edward C. Ellinger, 28 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.  
 91st Chem Mortar Bn (MTZ, WW2)—(Sept.) Paul J. Hennessey, 5501 Whitby Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19143.  
 94th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Gene Cook, 469 W. Lake Ave., Rahway, N.J.  
 97th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Frank Mandile, 2766 Zenith Ave. N., Minneapolis 22, Minn.  
 109th Eng (WW1)—(Oct.) Ralph Travis, Carson, Iowa.  
 109th Eng, Co A (WW1)—(Sept.) Gordon Dinsmore, Box 107, Coralville, Iowa.

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to his column.

48th Repl Bn, APO 551, e/o PM, New York—Need to contact former buddies of **George N. Des Ormeaux**, deceased, in connection with a compensation claim. He was hospitalized at 185th Gen Hospital, Taunton, England; Camp White Sta Hospital, Medford, Ore.; Foster Gen Hospital, Jackson, Miss.; and Lawson Gen Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. His dates of service were: 6-16-42 to 2-12-45. Contact: M. A. Winston, Jr., Lafayette Parish Service Officer, P.O. Box 2825, Lafayette, La.  
 45th Inf Div, 245th Tank Bn, Co C, Korea—Anyone with personal knowledge of injury to **Donald B. Bartholow**, Reliance, S. D. 57569, may be able to help him. He is attempting to obtain supporting evidence for his compensation claim based on residuals of injury to his back and right hip. Injury took place South of Unson Mountain, Hill south of Christmas Hill (known either as Hill 10 20 or Hill 9/20) in spring or early summer, 1953. The 2nd and 3rd Platoons were in line.

113th Eng (WW1)—(Sept.) Leo Fenton, 959 Mullberry St., Noblesville, Ind.  
 129th Inf, Hq Co (WW1)—(Sept.) Floyd Byrne, Pontiac, Ill.

131st Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) C. F. Vickrey, P.O. Box 826, Frederick, Okla.  
 135th Combat Eng Bn—(Sept.) John L. Dwyer, 95 E. 24th St., Huntington Sta., N.Y. 11746.  
 139th Inf, Co B (WW1)—(Oct.) William F. Vendel, P.O. Box 391, Oskaloosa, Kans.  
 140th Inf, Co B (WW1)—(Sept.) E. C. Lohse, Boonville, Mo.  
 142nd Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Oct.) Harry I. Boothe, Box 365, Chillicothe, Tex.  
 157th Combat Eng Bn—(Sept.) Paul S. Knecht, 617 S. 7th St., Shamokin, Pa. 17872.  
 164th AA Gun Bn, Bat C—(Oct.) Louis A. Chalk, 732 Maple Ave., Elmira, N.Y. 14904.  
 164th Inf—(Oct.) Donald Robinson, Robinson's Music, Bismarck, N. Dak.

174th Inf Reg't (See 74th Inf Reg't)  
 178th Field Art'y Bn, Bat A (WW2)—(Sept.) Paul H. Greer, Rt. 6, Greer, S.C. 29651.

252nd Field Art'y Bn—(Sept.) Ralph W. Schnell, 845 Oakton St., Elk Grove Village, Ill.

233rd Combat Eng Bn—(Sept.) Homer C. Lacy, 262 Millbrook Ave., Ellicott City, Md. 21042.  
 301st Eng (WW1)—(Sept.) E. S. Borod, 51 Empire St., Rm. 605, Providence 3, R.I.

301st Trench Mortar Bat—(Oct.) Walter F. Welch, 213 Gwen Rd., Meriden, Conn.

302nd Inf, Co L—(Oct.) Charles C. Misner, 333 Knox St., Westerville, Ohio.

309th Field Sig Bn, Co A—(Oct.) William Easterday, 311 W. Washington St., Culver, Ind.

312th Field Art'y—(Oct.) William C. Linthicum, 9 Montrose Ave., Kirklyn, Upper Darby, Pa.

314th Inf (AEF)—(Sept.) George E. Hentschel, 301 Penn Oak Rd., Flourtown, Pa.

324th Field Art'y (WW1)—(Sept.) Fred Karch, 1143 Oakwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43206.

334th Eng Reg't, Co F—(Sept.) Roland E. Simons, 2320 Acorn Dr., Dayton, Ohio 45419.

348th Sta Hosp, (Oct.) Skipper Wirs, 1714 N. Court St., McHenry, Ill. 60050.

357th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Oct.) Neal E. O'Brien, 1022 W. Ave. C., Elk City, Okla.

389th Field Art'y Bn, Bat C—(Oct.) G. Melvyn Goetze, 6276 Charlottesville Rd., Newfane, N.Y. 14108.

453rd AA AW Bn—(Sept.) Peter Severhof, 4124 Fairview Dr., Toledo, Ohio 43612.

556th Hvy Ponton Bn—(Sept.) Clifford E. Day, 16762 Inkster Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48240.

729th Ord Light Maint Co—(Oct.) Daniel W. Deal, Box 206, Havre de Grace, Md.

893rd Tank Dest Bn & 34th Inf Reg't—(Sept.) Ed Kinigonis, 52 E. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.

3512th Ord Med Auto Maint—(Sept.) Harry E. Parker, R.D. 1, Chicora, Pa.

Los Angeles MP—(Sept.) Jeep O'Neal, 2116 N.W. 12th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Original 120th (WW1)—(Sept.) Mrs. Fred Sample, 203 E. Longmeadow Rd., Hampden, Mass.

Southwest Pacific Finance (WW2)—(Sept.) Harold F. Levy, 1619 N. Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614.

## NAVY

6th Seabees—(Oct.) Donald Pierce, 6312 Parker, Omaha, Nebr.

13th Marine Reg't, Co I (WW1)—(Sept.) Wm. E. Burkhardt, R.D. #5, Alliance, Ohio 44602.

62nd Seabees—(Sept.) Arnold E. Dembowski, 19028 Flamingo, Livonia, Mich.

97th & 108th Seabees—(Sept.) William Campbell, 4359 Ashwoody Train N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

108th Seabees—(See 97th Seabees)

LST 587—(Sept.) M. Zitzman, 1427 Highland Ave., West Chester, Pa.

LST 831 (WW2)—(Oct.) Chas. H. Daniel, 281 Finley St., Jacksonville, Ill.

North Sea Mine Force—(Oct.) J. K. Kammer, 54 Walnut Ave., Floral Park, N.Y.

Underwater Demo Team #16—(Oct.) Edward Garabedian, 20 Claffey Ave., Worcester, Mass.

USS Archerfish (SS311)—(Sept.) Carl A. Wilken, 1516 Central Ave., Sandusky, Ohio.

USS Bennett (DD473)—(Sept.) Robert H. Carlson, 82 Hamilton St., Hartford 6, Conn.

USS Joseph T. Dickman (APA, CG)—(Oct.) Philip V. LaBriola, 1100 Hunter's Lane, Oreland, Pa.

USS Narragansett (ATF88)—(Sept.) Albert W. Callahan, 126 Shawmut Ave., Marlboro, Mass.

## AIR

18th Depot Repair Sqdn—(Sept.) Earl Rupel, 2816 California Ave., Kettering, Ohio 45419.

138th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Oct.) Joseph P. LaFond, 321 Charles St., Woodburn, Oreg. 97071.

388th Hvy Bomb Gp—(Sept.) Edward J. Huntington, 863 Maple St., Perrysburg, Ohio 43551.

American Balloon Corps—(Sept.) Joseph J. Kuhn, 68-63 108th St., Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Retreads (WW1 & 2)—(Sept.) Elmer H. Braun, 40-07 154th St., Flushing 54, N.Y.

## LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

**Julian Thomas Petrich** (1958) and **Waino E. Hendrickson** (1964), Post 4, Juneau, Alaska.

**Fletcher Newell** (1952) and **C. H. Burnett** and **John A. Durden** (both 1956) and **William D. Brock** and **Calvin Sanders** (both 1958), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

**W. B. Norsworthy** (1964), Post 158, DeWitt, Ark.

**Arthur A. Davis** (1963), Post 10, Richmond, Calif.

**Walter L. Coleman** and **Edward W. Jones** and **Charles W. Wood, Jr.** (all 1964), Post 108, New Haven, Conn.

**Guy H. Allen** and **Heiskell W. Harvill** and **Chester A. R. Kurtz** (all 1964), Post 5, Tampa, Fla.

**William Merrill Banta** and **James L. Newall** and **Ivan M. Webster** (all 1964), Post 80, Downers Grove, Ill.

**Walter R. Adkisson** and **Walter R. Smith** (both 1964), Post 153, Hillsboro, Ill.

**C. J. Partridge** (1964), Post 296, Sterling, Ill.

**Walter A. Lightbody** and **Hugo L. Samlow** (both 1963), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.

**A. J. Dalton** and **Claiobren C. Haworth** and **Fred Lambdin** (all 1964), Post 634, St. Joseph, Ill.

**Victor G. Walmer** (1964), Post 10, Marion, Ind.

**Clarke B. Payne** (1963), Post 353, Farmland, Ind.

**J. Allen Anderson** (1964), Post 8, Denison, Iowa.

**F. C. Davis** (1963) and **Ralph R. Stuart** (1964), Post 183, Hampton, Iowa.

**J. E. Hadden** and **Porter F. Pierce** (both 1964), Post 62, Franklin, Ky.

**Daniel J. Murphy** and **Nathaniel C. Nash** and **George H. Proulx** and **William H. Beardon** (all 1961), Post 27, Cambridge, Mass.

**Edward L. Green** and **Glenn E. Grover** and **Bernard S. Joyce** and **George L. Kelly** (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

**Fletcher Clark, Jr.** (1964), Post 64, Middleboro, Mass.

**Charles F. Ely** (1964), Post 124, Westfield, Mass.

**Carleton E. Haney** and **William L. Hawes** and **Edward L. Kerin** and **Samuel W. Levinson** (all 1964), Post 166, Fairhaven, Mass.

**Frank R. Knight** (1963) and **George A. Robideau** (1964), Post 175, Longmeadow, Mass.

**Walter E. Bickel** and **George Dumont** and **Elmer L. Holder** (all 1962), Post 274, Oscoda, Mich.

**Vernon E. Miller** (1963), Post 391, Plymouth, Mich.

**John A. Royden** (1956) and **Tim R. Frisk** and **Oscar J. Skomo** (both 1959), Post 440, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Ralph M. Godwin** (1964), Post 1, Jackson, Miss.

**Sam Modica** (1958) and **Joseph D. Cassata** and **Gerardo Garafo** (both 1964), Post 151, Kansas City, Mo.

**Walter E. Boeger** (1964), Post 424, Hartsburg, Mo.

**Helga Tunby** (1952) and **Thomas Lloyd Owen** (1963), Post 35, Baker, Mont.

**Perley L. Bachelder** and **Ellsworth F. Hall** and **Earl G. Stevens** (all 1962), Post 41, Whitefield, N.H.

**Frank B. R. Newhard** and **B. F. Slemmer** (both 1964), Post 149, Haddon Heights, N.J.

**Raymond C. Jones** (1961), Post 173, Bath, N.Y.

**William J. Kelly** and **Lewis H. Van DeMark** (both 1958) and **Charles E. Deyo** (1962), Post 176, New Paltz, N.Y.

**John A. Bay** and **Arthur Forbach** and **August S. Smith** (all 1964), Post 213, Bronx, N.Y.

**George W. Drexel** and **Edgar G. Eckert** and **Harry E. France** (all 1964), Post 1308, Pine Bush, N.Y.

**Arthur L. Johnson** (1964), Post 3, Dickinson, N. Dak.

**Wm. C. Labenberg** and **Harry E. Dennison** and **Robert F. Ertwine** (all 1963), Post 289, Ringtown, Pa.

**James Young** (1964), Post 523, Rural Valley, Pa.

**James E. Canada** (1963) and **John W. Holloran, III** and **John R. Pugh** (both 1964), Post 16, Lynchburg, Va.

**A. L. Parker** (1964), Post 60, Norfolk, Va.

**Rev. Walter J. Dillenburg** (1959) and **Kenneth A. Pucker** (1964), Post 54, Marshfield, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Ad-

jutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to: "L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

## POSTS IN ACTION

**Post 2, Fargo, N. Dak.**, is proud of member Richard J. Pratt, a Korean vet. He saved the lives of two youngsters, age five and nine, when a boat containing the two and six others capsized. Two drowned. Among the honors accorded to Pratt are the Carnegie Hero Medal and \$750, and the American Red Cross' highest individual award—the Certificate of Merit.

A six-year-old boy, who two years ago underwent an operation for a malignant brain tumor and was given one year to live, recently realized his life's ambition. He was a soldier for a day. Thanks to **Post 158, Newton, La.**, and the U. S. Army, Kenny Ray Mouton was made an honorary colonel and commanding officer of the faculty group at Fort Polk. and given a tour of the post. "Colonel Kenny" had said that his ambition was to be a soldier because "I love my flag and my country so much."

**Post 209, New York**, has presented a check for \$3,500 to **JOB** (Just One Break, Inc.), the nonprofit placement agency for disabled men and women, on the occasion of **JOB's** 15th anniversary.

**Post 93, San Francisco, Calif.**, in a public ceremony saluted the Terranesians, a teen girls club attached to the Stonestown (San Francisco) YWCA. The girls, now in college, formed a year ago when they were high school seniors to help prepare parties and entertainment for young adults from the Aid Retarded Children training work shop. They helped to return many retarded children to useful lives. The Terranesians are continuing their efforts and are a source of inspiration to other teen-agers who have formed similar groups in high school.

**Post 105, Decatur, Ill.**, recently dedicated Edward Hayes Field, a fully equipped and lighted softball field named in memory of the late Past Nat'l Cmdr (1933-34) of The American Legion.

**Post 72, Napoleon, N. Dak.**, has given \$500 to the Logan County Home for the Aged, sponsored four boys to Boys State, planned to provide a picnic table at City Park, and arranged to improve the Memorial plot at Napoleon Cemetery.

**Post 55, Bonners Ferry, Idaho**, gave an award to its adjutant, Arthur P. Zimmerman, and believes his 38th term in this office is a record for unpaid post level service. He is a charter member (1919).

**Post 183, Baltimore, Md.**, contributed this Freedom Wreath, took it overseas, and placed it against this cross, which



marks the spot near the Berlin Wall where Peter Fechter, an East Berliner trying to escape to the West, died from Communist border fire Aug. 17, 1962. The wreath, a Memorial Day tribute, was made by students at Baltimore's Harford Hills Elementary School.

**Post 334, Little Rock, Ark.**, has just elected an 85-year-old post commander —W. E. Burns. It's his third commandership in three different posts.

**Post 476, Boswell, Ind.**, has eclipsed its 1965 membership goal, turning in 135 members—one more than its assigned goal for 1965.

**Post 98, Brewer, Maine**, has voted to award a \$200 scholarship to a graduate of Brewer H.S. Basis for selection will be scholarship, extra-curricular activities, and need.

**Post 180, Hudson, Mich.**, in cooperation with the town's merchants and professional men raised nearly \$700, by means of a dance and auction, for the United Fund and Polio Foundation.

## NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Early-Jones Post 809, Fort Worth, Texas; Billy Mitchell Post 316, Baytown, Texas; John F. Kennedy Memorial Post 169, Drexel, N.C.; Carver Post 322, Gadsden, Ala.; and North-East Memorial Post 1856, Rochester, N.Y.

## HOW SATELLITES ARE CHANGING YOUR LIFE NOW

(Continued from page 9)

franchise. COMSAT is going ahead. It's a new firm, but no novice. Half of its stock is owned by the big communications firms.

**Q.** When you say that the man in the street is moving into the "Buck Rogers" age right now through satellites, is it these satellites that you mean?

**A.** Yes. I mean through communication satellites, and most especially those that involve great numbers of people on earth. The scientists and the military may have even more fantastic types of satellites cooking, but even their most dramatic spacecraft didn't really affect you and me directly and immediately. It was primarily scientific and its effects on mankind, whatever they may be, are for the future.

**Q.** What spacecraft was that?

**A.** The Venus probe, by all odds. The Mariner spacecraft that we sent close to the planet Venus which reported back to earth what it observed.

**Q.** But is it so earthshaking to bounce messages and TV around the earth? We already have wireless, and telegraph, and radio, and coaxial cables, and video tape, and Telex, and undersea cables.

**A.** Well, yes. First of all the satellites have the field to themselves in sending us information which *originates* in space, yet affects our lives on earth every day.

**Q.** Like what?

**A.** One of our earliest satellites is Transit, which ships at sea can use to get navigational bearings. You bounce radar off a Transit, day or night, in fair weather or foul. The navigator doesn't have to see the sun or a star. Now there have been eight experimental Tiros weather satellites, sending still photos of the weather on earth as seen from space, and even measuring how much of the sun's heat the earth holds each day. Tiros I was launched April 1, 1960. A Tiros sees entire storm systems in one eyeful, and people who don't even know that they have been using Tiroses have been using them. At New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, the Federal Aviation Authority regularly uses Tiros weather information to plot flights over the Atlantic. When we sent our astronauts into orbit the Tiroses flashed the world's weather to the launching pad—up-to-date to the hour. This included the weather at, and approaching, the scheduled landing areas, which, you recall, were in the mid-Atlantic and mid-Pacific. This was information of a kind and scope not available in any other way.

**Q.** Tiroses cover the earth?

**A.** Recently, in Alaska, a new receiving station was set up and Alaskan weather

was predicted up to within a few minutes of putting it to use. Alaska is in one of the world's weather factories which has vast areas — Northern Siberia, the Arctic Ocean, the Alaskan interior — where there's nobody to report weather observations by radio. A Tiros sees the weather pattern at a glance, over 500,000 square miles in TV photos, and reports it to the human race.

Tiroses have reported floating ice masses in Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Sea ever since 1961. It's priceless data for shipping. They have shown snow conditions in all the world's great mountain ranges and dust storms over its great deserts—with much use made of many of the reports. This is all quite ordinary now. From Washington we can report a desert dust storm to Saudi Arabia and to ships in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The U.S. Weather Bureau has issued thousands of routine weather advisories, worldwide, under an agreement with 25 other countries. It happens every day, and if you fly or put to sea it affects you importantly, perhaps life-savingly. That's Buck Rogers brought right to your door here and now—to protect you, on earth today, with data from outer space.

**Q.** Could I use Tiros weather information when planning a family picnic?

**A.** Not really. Of course the official forecast has Tiros information blended into it. But you mean could you get your hands on it directly, and see the pictures yourself?

**Q.** Yes. How close does this outer space information actually come to home, already?

**A.** You aren't so far off. If you had a private organization that really needed weather information straight, you could get a receiver station and, under government regulations, tie in to Tiros and future weather satellites for which Tiroses are but experiments, using instant TV pictures.

**Q.** It is available now for private use without going through a bunch of interpreters?

**A.** Yes. Right now. It's just too costly for your picnic use.

**Q.** A lot of us think the weather information is twisted out of shape by passing through a lot of minds that only give us *their* forecast, instead of the information. If one could see a photograph of a storm system 200 miles west he wouldn't plan some of his activities on the *ifs*, *ands* and *maybes* of forecasters.

**A.** All we need for that now is for TV stations to tie into the Tiros information

direct, and broadcast the weather photos received from space, as of this hour, for you to view on your home TV. It ought to happen. There's no scientific or legal problem in the way. These are weather pictures of big areas, of course, and perhaps the number of viewers who could interpret them isn't large today. But as the Tiroses become more sophisticated I see no reason why, in the future, you might not see local thunderstorms on TV, and know whether one is headed your way. That could take care of your picnic. In the future you may have a weatherscope in your kitchen to show you a picture of the weather within hundreds of miles of your home at any time, as seen from space.

**Q.** Now what are the great advantages of round-the-world, earth-to-earth, instant TV, live from anywhere to anywhere?

**A.** They are probably far greater than we have yet realized. Our technical advances have happened so fast that they are way ahead of our development of uses. Our first application, of course, was live news broadcasting via Telstar I—and then Telstar II and the two Relays—between North America and Europe. That was impossible, because of the curve of the earth, until we could transmit to a satellite which received, amplified and beamed the message back down to earth on the other side of the ocean. You understand that, because of its great height, the satellite is "in sight" of both sides of the ocean at once, so that the curve of the earth is detoured. Also, even if we could send TV around the surface, the atmosphere would interfere as it does with short-wave radio. But instead of broadcasting through 5,000 miles or so of atmosphere, with its interferences, a satellite transmission simply passes through the *thickness* of the atmosphere twice—once up to the satellite, and once down to its destination.

**Q.** What has been the impact of the intercontinental live news TV?

**A.** That is something that viewers can express even better than we can who are in the communications business. Speak to the man who saw Ruby shoot Oswald on TV as it happened. Ask how it affected him. It wasn't the same thing by a long shot that it was to the other fellow who heard the news first and only saw it on video tape later. Wait until you see the Olympics as they happen in Tokyo and compare the experience with the overseas Olympic games you've seen on TV in the past, when you already knew the result. It wasn't a satellite that brought the Ruby-Oswald affair to American homes, but satellites will ex-

tend the range of such instantaneous viewing to blanket the earth eventually.

**Q.** What have been some of the highlights of this news-via-satellite since Telstar I went up?

**A.** The biggest audience in history to see an event as it happened was about 220,000,000 people in the United States and Europe seeing part of the funeral procession of President Kennedy. Europe got it by way of a Relay satellite. A Frenchman in Brittany could see President de Gaulle, right then, representing his country in the cortege across the ocean.

And just to show what impact this *right now* viewing has, a few days after the first Telstar was up we had some satellite time available to send a live TV program to the United States from Berlin. We decided we'd show Americans the Berlin Wall as it was at that very moment. The *nowness* of it was eerie. It was 3 a.m. in Berlin, mid-evening in New York. You could see, just beyond the Wall, the hats of communist soldiers moving about. The viewer impact was terrific. This goes beyond telling the news. It expands the human senses beyond all previously imagined horizons. The news that you get by other means goes through other minds first—you really get an interpre-

tation. But with instantaneous TV you are there.

**Q.** Is it really instantaneous? There's a lot of relaying.

**A.** The programs are relayed at virtually the speed of light. In human terms, it is instantaneous. If the mayor of San Francisco were being watched in Paris, and he blinked his eyes, a Frenchman would see it before he was through blinking.

**Q.** So it is in news broadcasting that the communication satellites are changing the lives of people on earth?

**A.** Oh, no! That's just the beginning. News was the easiest immediate application. We are in the infancy of the impact of satellites on the making of decisions that affect all or some of us. Not long ago a heart specialist in Minnesota's Mayo Clinic heard the heartbeat of a cardiac patient in Bristol, England, by way of a satellite. He could have done the same thing by other means, but think of the medical applications when a distant specialist may—as he *could* right now at some large cost—sit 10,000 miles away and hold a three-way visual conversation with you and your doctor to assist in a difficult diagnosis. Think of a surgeon watching and advising on an operation in his special field from a continent away. Visualize a farm specialist

in Pakistan holding up a strange beetle that he just found in a cotton field there and showing it to a bug specialist in Washington, via satellite color TV. The Washington man says: "Spray that field *today* with XYZ, it kills them in their larval stage. Don't waste a minute." With pre-satellite communication the difference of a day or two could be the difference between saving and ruining the Pakistan cotton fields. This example is imaginary, but is exactly the kind of thing that satellites will do to decision-making where time is all important.

**Q.** That will apply also to big decisions that affect everyone, won't it?

**A.** Of course. Momentous events of the past are being ruled out of modern possibility by instantaneous world-wide visual information via satellites. The Pearl Harbor raid would be impossible today, without regard to changes in weaponry. The Japanese wouldn't even try. With military satellites watching the Pacific they couldn't get there by surprise and they couldn't get away secretly. We now have military satellites with cloud-penetrating infra-red viewing. But the military applications are a two-way street. At the Battle of the Bulge, not only Eisenhower in Europe but General Marshall in Washington might have seen

(Continued on page 38)

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## How Satellites Are Changing Your Life Now

(Continued from page 37)

the Nazi buildup before the attack—they might have watched it together and nipped it in the bud. On the other side of the coin, Hitler might have watched the invasion of Normandy building up. For better or worse, satellites as communication vehicles will reshape war as well as peace. Think what they'd do to a traditional land battle of the past. GHQ sees the whole battle line and moves its troops about in immediate response to the enemy tactics. The enemy GHQ does the same. And for better or worse, the heads of government may see everything that the generals see at the same time that it is happening. This will certainly change events. We'll probably have both good and bad results, as more people in authority have all the information that the front line general has. But as anyone who studies history knows, momentous decisions have been hampered most often by lack of up-to-the-minute information in the hands of the decision maker. The Battle of New Orleans was fought after the War of 1812 had ended. That hasn't been repeated since the telegraph was invented—except for some ships at sea or small groups of isolated troops that waged war after the war was over. But take the more recent Bay of Pigs battle in Cuba. President Kennedy's decision on air support might have been quite different if he had been able to see events as they happened. Mobile TV on one of the invasion ships, if beamed to Washington by way of a satellite parked over the Caribbean, could have led him down an entirely different path. As it was he heard verbal, radioed reports, with all their indefiniteness, incompleteness and time lag, and consulted with colleagues as to their meaning. That was going it blind compared to seeing what happened as it happened at a time when immediate events called for an immediate decision.

A face-to-face TV conference between General MacArthur in Korea and President Truman in Washington—interlarded with visual shots of the military situation as of the moment in Korea—might have altered the course of history there. I am told that General MacArthur said afterward that it was his remoteness from personal contact with Washington that let the thing develop as it did.

**Q.** Has anyone definite plans right now to use satellites to affect big world affairs?

**A.** Yes, indeed. The United Nations in New York is planning to make some of its meetings available for worldwide viewing as they happen. Much of the proceedings there are presently edited propaganda-wise before they are reported

to many of the people of the world.

The UN has endorsed in principle, plans of Secretary General U Thant and Information Chief Tavares De Sa, of Brazil, to set up a TV center in the UN Secretariat Building that would be able to transmit conferences, and Security Council and General Assembly meetings to almost any point in the world. The effect on the whole world could be more profound than you might think, offhand. We in the United States have seen live TV of UN meetings. Who doesn't remember Khrushchev pounding his shoe

ing truth ever more difficult to conceal.

**Q.** Did the communists resist the idea?

**A.** The Soviet camp did, but the new nations weren't on their side at all on this one. Worldwide live TV exerts a pressure that the Soviets are finding harder to oppose themselves. While they want to control all the information they can, they can't be left back in the horse-and-buggy days either. And that's pretty much their choice. On the 12th of June this year, at Geneva, the Russians agreed on a three-year target date for ground stations within their territories for satellite sending and receiving, tied in with COMSAT.

**Q.** What other effects do the satellites have?

**A.** Mention of Geneva summons up all the difficulties which slow communication of detailed information places upon international relations. An international conference at Geneva can go along at a snail's pace because of the home governments' inability to know all that their representatives there have dealt with. One day's proceedings can produce the equivalent of a book of reports. With a satellite relaying whole pages in rapid sequence across the ocean, today's reports in Geneva could be reviewed by everyone concerned in Washington tonight—or even page by page as they are turned out in Geneva today. Not only speed, but clarity and thus better decisions, can flow from such rapport.

Ambassadors abroad can have face to face conferences with their governments, bringing decisions on matters of state far closer to reality than ever before. Relay and Telstar have been used experimentally this way. The Ambassador from Italy to Washington, seated in Washington, has talked to his Prime Minister just to show how it works.

**Q.** He could have used a telephone.

**A.** Yes. But don't undersell the *visual* part, and the possibility to *show* something, should an important situation demand it. In the whole history of diplomacy, voice and words have often proved inadequate. On very important matters, Ambassadors and other diplomats have been questioned or doubted, on the strength of their distant word, where they called for a vital decision. The home government wonders, "Is he exaggerating? Do we have enough to go by? This report is in conflict with other information. What is the truth? Better delay. Better wait till we know more."

This problem will never be solved entirely. But instantaneous visual reporting, and *showing* of supporting evidence around the world in a flash, will be another long step around an ancient diplomatic problem which has more than once affected the history of nations either



"But soap makes my turtle sick."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and Macmillan setting him down with that great English disdain? But this is not a memory which the rest of the world shares. It was edited, predigested, or not seen at all in many other lands and was seen nowhere as it happened except on this continent. You don't edit *live* TV without the viewers knowing it. You have to stop the picture. We suspect that the impact on world opinion, and the control that this will exercise on UN delegates, may go beyond what anyone who has worked with communication satellites has yet dreamed. Exposure of what is really happening is the greatest weapon that the truthful man has. Naturally, the receiving nations can still censor the broadcasts. They can show what their man says and cut off the rebuttal. But the viewers will know that they weren't permitted to see what happened next. Even when censored, the propaganda effect is weakened by viewer consciousness of the censorship.

**Q.** It should have a profound long-range effect.

**A.** Yes, and yet never be obvious in any one episode. Satellites in this case may subtly and unnoticeably revamp the whole conduct of world affairs by mak-

through bad decisions or by lack of decision at the right time.

**Q.** Haven't earlier developments made possible the transmitting of data rapidly over long distances, such as the example you suggested of a Geneva Conference?

**A.** Yes. Except for live TV across oceans, and except for information originating in space, the communication satellites are not doing things wholly new to communications. But they are greatly increasing the traffic and the quality of message transmission without pictures. They overlap what telephone, radio, cables, wireless and Telex do. And they are used for such transmissions too. They are new channels of telephone and radio over long distances. They have enormous data transmission potentialities. Bell Labs said that the first Telstar could keep up with the output of 18,000 secretaries in sending data. Its successors are even more sophisticated. You recall that the first two Syncoms weren't even designed for TV. We did use one for TV experimentally, but the quality was naturally not up to what the others could handle. Incidentally, for non-TV use we have many more ground stations.

**Q.** Where?

**A.** Ignoring the more than 30 ground stations for Tiros weather data reception, there are ground stations for voice and data broadcasts by way of space at Nutley, N.J.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Fucino, Italy; Lagos, Nigeria (actually in Lagos Harbor aboard the Navy's USS *Kingsport*); Lakehurst, N.J.; and Wallops Island, Va. New ones are planned for Germany, for Goteburg, Sweden; and Nova Scotia, Canada. Some of these are being improved for TV use too, and we'll soon have a new TV ground station at Point Magu, Calif., supplementing the present one at Mojave, Calif. A TV ground station has just opened in Raisting, Upper Bavaria. Other nations have long-range ground station planning under way to tie in with COMSAT's commercial space communications project.

**Q.** You said earlier that Telstar I is now dead. Do the satellites come out of orbit when they stop functioning?

**A.** The *active* communication satellites

end their useful lives when their batteries die. In order to free their frequency channels for other use when their batteries get too weak, time devices in them cut off their transmission even before they are quite dead, when their signals are too poor to be useful. Incidentally, the device to cut off Relay I failed, but it is still working *reliably*. There are also *inactive* satellites, such as the military's two huge Echo balloons that have been orbiting, as visible as two minor planets, for years. They are just mirrors for bouncing messages, without amplifying them and rebroadcasting them. They have no batteries to die, and maintain their limited use as long as they stay up. Few of the satellites return to earth very soon, and we expect many of them to stay up for hundreds of years.

**Q.** How many objects do we have whirling around up there now?

**A.** Including military, NASA, and foreign satellites, as well as the rocket boosters that separated when each one was put in orbit, there are about 230 manmade objects whirling the earth now, representing what is left of nearly 600 devices sent aloft by us and the Soviets.

**Q.** That will make a traffic jam eventually, won't it?

**A.** There's a lot of room in space, but it is a definite problem. All the useless stuff up there is called "space junk" and there's a lot of it. In Colorado Springs the government has SPADATS, a sort of space detective agency, which keeps up-to-the-minute records of all the orbits, be they active or junk. That way we know instantly when any nation has added anything to the merry-go-round.

**Q.** We could apparently keep talking for weeks. I suppose that if the traffic jam gets too bad they'll design the satellites of the future to re-enter the atmosphere and burn up, to get rid of them. Anyway, you've told quite an impressive tale of how space flight is affecting all of our lives right now.

**A.** Before signing off, let's note that perhaps I haven't told half of it. What the military is doing via space right now is an unknown quantity. They have their own satellites with classified special purposes. But I can tell you that, putting two and two together, we know the government is using the communication satellites. They have an enormous capacity for non-TV messaging over much of the earth's surface, and it seems that the government is pouring a lot of traffic through them. Maybe Washington is chatting with Vietnam, or military commands, embassies, consulates and other governments around the world. Whatever they're doing, it is on public business, so it is affecting our lives in one way or another right now, to a degree unknown to me.

THE END

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Q & A with experts on what happened to all the missing pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves, and what it means to you.

#### When FDR Juggled Thanksgiving.

The President changed the date of Thanksgiving on the spur of a moment. Then the fun began. By Tom Mahoney. Other News, Views, Pix.

rode into the camp and were made prisoners. Villa ordered them hanged. McKinney and Corbett met death calmly but O'Neil resisted and was stretched on the ground for horsemen to run over. With a desperate lunge, he swung up behind one of the first horsemen and was choking him when a shot ended his struggle.

**T**WO MEMBERS OF the branding party, whose names were recorded only as Antonio and Fondile, rode 30 miles northeast to Columbus and that evening, through an interpreter, told Colonel Slocum what had happened. Slocum placed extra patrols on the border that night, and next day sent Antonio back to see which way the Villistas had gone. He was taken by auto to Gibson's Ranch, 14 miles west of Columbus, and returned in the evening with word that the Villistas had divided their force, a few going toward Palomas, the Mexican village south of Columbus, and the bulk moving southeast and away from the border.

Colonel Slocum gave Antonio \$20 and, convinced that the alarm had passed like many others, retired to his home. This was in the northeast part of Columbus, on the other side of the Southern Pacific tracks from the cavalry camp. His command was deployed: one troop (2 officers and 65 men) under Capt. Jens E. Stedje at the border gate, three miles south of Columbus; slightly more than two troops (7 officers and 151 men) at Gibson's ranch under Maj. Elmer Lindsley; and headquarters, machinegun and four rifle troops (12 officers and 341 men, of whom 79 were non-combatants) in Columbus.

"Villa is coming tonight!" said some residents more or less seriously. Of 35 Mexican children in the Columbus public school, 28 were absent that day. There were some strange Mexicans in town. Some gaps were cut mysteriously in the east-west barbed wire fences along the railroad. But at 11:45 p.m., the evening train from El Paso, known both as the Drummers' and the Drunkards' Special, arrived on schedule. Aboard it were Van Camp, the AP telegrapher, and Lt. John Porter Lucas, a machinegun officer who had been playing polo in El Paso.

The return of Lucas, a 1911 graduate of West Point, brought to three the number of officers actually in the camp area. These were 1st Lt. James P. Castleman, the officer of the day, and Lt. Horace Stringfellow, Jr. Other officers of the command were at the border gate, Gibson's Ranch, or, like Colonel Slocum, with their families on the other side of the tracks.

A railroad section foreman noticed

nothing unusual when he returned home at 1 a.m. after extinguishing a grass fire on the tracks east of Columbus. For three hours more the town slept peacefully. Lieutenant Lucas went to his quarters, an adobe house 50 yards west of the barracks, and noticed that his roommate, Lt. Clareene C. Benson, on duty at the border gate, had taken the cartridges out of his revolver. Lucas reloaded and retired. Lieutenant Castleman made a tour of inspection and sat down to read in the officer-of-the-day's shack. Pvt. Fred Griffin, Troop K, walked a sentry post about regimental headquarters nearby.

Where was Villa? Ten days earlier, he and his band looted the Edward Wright ranch near Pearson, killing Wright and another man and taking prisoner the rancher's wife, Mrs. Maude Hawks Wright. A second prisoner, Edwin R. "Buck" Spence, a Negro, was taken when the cattlemen were killed. The Villistas took both prisoners north with them. As Colonel Slocum was told, the band split but instead of turning southeast as reported, Villa and 500 men turned north to a wood near the border and there met spies with fresh information on Columbus.

Villa had been wearing civilian clothes, a tiny somewhat comical round straw hat, and riding a small mule. He now changed into a trim military uniform and mounted a handsome sorrel horse. That evening, according to an account given by Buck Spence, he made an impassioned address to his followers, who had had little food and water in the previous 24 hours. He wept, shouted and shrieked. He recited a long list of grievances against the United States which he said had double-crossed him. He said Japan and Germany would come to his aid if the United States invaded Mexico.

He described the accidental burning of some Mexicans in an El Paso delousing station as murder. He recalled the movement of Carranza's troops through the United States. He said President Wilson had betrayed the Villa cause. For these reasons they should burn and loot Columbus and make "human torches of every man, woman and child." He said the town was filled with food and wealth, and was guarded only by a ditch, some strands of wire and a few sleepy sentries.

"Let us kill them ten for one," he shouted.

"*Viva Villa!*" replied his followers. "*Viva Mexico! Mata los gringos!*"

Guns were loaded. Riders mounted horses and the band moved north in the cold night. Mules carried machineguns and ammunition. Through a gap already cut in the wire they crossed in small groups into the United States about three

miles west of the border gate and rode silently northeast to within half a mile of Columbus. There most dismounted, leaving their horses in charge of old men and youngsters, and split into two groups. One moved into the business district north of the tracks. The other circled the cavalry camp with the aim of cutting horses loose.

Town and camp were dark. Except in a newly opened movie, long since closed for the night, Columbus had no electricity. Kerosene was little used and requests for oil and street lamps had been refused. In the darkness the invaders reached the business district and the western edge of the camp undetected.

**L**IUTENANT LUCAS MAY have been the first to notice them. He was aroused about 4:15 a.m. by mounted men riding past his open window. "I looked out," he recalled later, "and although the night was very dark, I saw a man wearing a black sombrero riding toward camp. From the sounds, he had quite a few companions. I knew who they were because Villa's officers affected this headgear. The house seemed completely surrounded. I got my gun and was facing the door when the sentry at headquarters fired and saved me. I always felt I owed him a great debt."

Sentry Griffin fired the shot that saved Lucas and many others. The guard was charged immediately by the raiders but killed three of them before being killed himself. At the first shot, Lieutenant Castleman, the officer of the day, rushed out of his shack, revolver in hand. As he turned the corner, he collided with a Mexican and shot him dead. Castleman continued to the barracks of his own command, Troop F, and found Sgt. Michael Fody arousing the men.

To save his own family, unprotected and living near a bank which might have been the target of the invaders, Castleman led 25 troopers across the railroad tracks and set up a line in front of his home. This kept the invaders from penetrating farther into the northeast part of town and enabled the troopers to fire effectively as burning buildings began to light the business district. Shouting and shooting became general. A bullet stopped the clock in the railroad station at 4:30 a.m.

Stumbling through the darkness in his stocking feet, Lucas followed the invaders into camp, killed one Mexican on the way, and aroused his command. Without waiting for it, he and two men, a corporal and a horseshoer, reached the guard tent and the machineguns. Standing orders required that these be locked

(Continued on page 42)



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OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

## When Villa Raided New Mexico

(Continued from page 40)

up as they could be sold to the Mexicans for \$500 or \$600 each.

"The corporal acted as gunner while I loaded one of the guns," recalled Lucas. "It was the old Benet-Mercier, a very complicated weapon, which required perfect conditions. The conditions not being perfect, it jammed after a few rounds. We left it and went after another." The jam was later cleared and he got four guns into action. They fired 20,000 rounds in an hour and a half.

Lieutenant Stringfellow and 30 men with rifles joined Lucas. He deployed them to keep more raiders from entering the camp. Mexicans surrounding one of the cook shacks were beaten off with boiling water and an axe. A soldier used a baseball bat to kill a bandit in the stables. Deadly dramas took place about isolated buildings and homes.

First Lt. William A. McCain, who later became a general, lived with his wife and small daughter in the northwest part of town. With his orderly, they fled into the mesquite when their house was surrounded. A Villista noticed them and the orderly wounded him with a shotgun. To keep him from revealing their hiding place, they pulled the bandit into the bush and attempted to cut his throat with a pocketknife. It was too dull and they had to kill him with the butt of a pistol.

Four non-commissioned officers and three privates besides Sentry Griffin were killed. They were Sgts. John G. Nievergalt and Mark Dobbs; Cpl. Paul Simon and Harry A. Wiswell; Pvts. Thomas Butler, F. A. Kindvall and Jesse Taylor. The last lived until next day but died in the Fort Bliss hospital at El Paso. Nievergalt and Simon were bandsmen and Wis-

well was a horseshoer. They had no regularly issued arms. The musicians were issued pistols the next day.

Screaming raiders looted stores and surrounded the Commercial Hotel. William T. Ritchie, the proprietor, barred the door, but this deterred the invaders only a few minutes. Shooting through doors, they swarmed to the second floor where the nine occupants of the hotel had taken refuge. "Uncle" Steven Burchfield, an old border resident, tossed the invaders some money and, while they quarreled over it, fled safely down a fire escape.

Others were not so lucky. Walton R. Walker, a guest, was torn from his wife and shot to death on the stairs. Dr. H. M. Hart, a veterinarian, and Charles DeWitt Miller, a state engineer, were taken to the street and slain. The raiders told Ritchie that a captain wanted to see him downstairs.

"Don't go, Daddy, don't go!" screamed his daughter, Myrtle.

"I'll be back in a minute," said the hotel man.

He was taken outside and killed.

Other bandits poured coal oil on the Lemon & Payne store across the street and set it afire. The flames spread to the hotel. This diverted the raiders there and an old Mexican neighbor, Juan Favela, with Jolly Garner, a young customs officer who lived at the hotel, led Mrs. Ritchie and her three daughters down the rear stairs to safety. Garner and Myrtle Ritchie later were married. He was a younger brother of John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States in the 1930's.

Five more civilians were killed in other parts of town. They were C. C. Miller, a druggist; James Dean, a grocer; Mrs. Milton James, wife of a railroad

man; Harry Davis and W. A. Davidson. Several more were wounded.

As the fire lighted the business district, raiders there were caught in a deadly crossfire from Castleman's men to the east and Lucas' men to the south. The invaders began to flee to the southwest and at daybreak a Mexican bugler sounded recall. The captives, Buck Spencer and Mrs. Wright, were abandoned by their guards.

**V**ILLA WAS ONE OF THE last to leave. As he rode away, he encountered Mrs. Wright and asked if she wanted to go home to the United States. "Yes," she said.

"Go," he ordered, "take your mare and saddle."

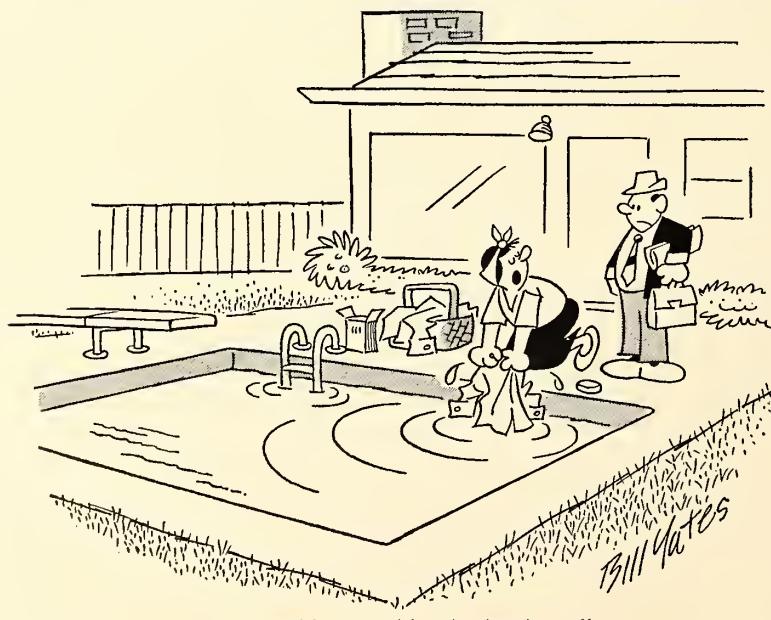
She had endured ten days of ill treatment without tears but rode into Columbus and collapsed.

The fleeing raiders killed J. J. Moore, looted and burned the Moore ranch house a mile southwest, and shot Mrs. Moore in the legs as she fled. She recognized a man who twisted a ring from her finger as one to whom she had sold a pair of pants in the Moore store in Columbus the previous day.

As the bandits withdrew, Colonel Slocum, Maj. Frank Tompkins, Capt. Hamilton Bowie and other senior officers rushed to camp and took over the command from Lucas. He was sent with some troopers to relieve Captain Stedje at the border gate and let him join in the pursuit. Though War Department orders forbade troops crossing the border, Colonel Slocum gave Major Tompkins permission to do so. Despite a wound in the hand, he led two troops 15 miles into Mexico, four times coming in contact with the raiders and killing 75 to 100 before lack of water and ammunition forced him to turn back. The dead Mexicans were collected and burned.

Mrs. Susie Parks, the night telephone operator, gave the first news of the raid to the outside world. Though cut by broken glass, she put out the lights and remained at her post telling the Deming, N. Mex., operator of the attack. L. L. Burkhead, the Columbus postmaster, and his family escaped to a freight train that had stopped when the crew saw the town in flames. They used a train telephone to notify El Paso.

The two Associated Press men, Seese and Van Camp, broke into the railroad telegraph office at daybreak and transmitted several thousand words, many of them direct to Chicago, for one of the most triumphant scoops in newspaper history. Except among rival newspapermen, Seese's feat had little recognition. There were no Pulitzer Prizes at the time and he soon left the AP to serve as an artilleryman in the British and then the American Army in World War I.



"The washing machine broke down."

Seese refused to talk to Department of Justice agents investigating the raid on Columbus but confided to Army friends that he received his advance information from two informants. One was Gen. Gabriel Gavira, commander of the Carranza garrison at Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso. The other was an agent of Villa who insisted he was innocent of the Santa Ysabel murders and was bringing proof of this to the border. Seese at that time proposed to meet Villa and conduct him to Washington but Melville Stone, AP general manager, quashed the idea. After the war, Seese recovered from gas-induced tuberculosis and edited the *Middletown Times Herald*, and then the *Goshen Independent* in New York. He died in the Albany Veterans Administration Hospital in 1955.

Repercussions of the raid were many. Sen. Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Mexican Affairs, demanded a vast increase in border protection and bitterly criticized Colonel Slocum. Slocum was exonerated and praised, however, by Generals Hugh Scott, Frederick Funston and John J. Pershing, but they were unable to induce Secretary Baker to promote him to general in the great expansion of the Army that followed. Slocum retired in 1919 but before his death in 1928 in Washington, D.C., he saw his detractor, Senator Fall, on the way to prison for his part in the Teapot Dome scandal.

Lieutenant Castleman received the Distinguished Service Medal for his bravery as officer-of-the-day and retired as a major in 1922. Maj. Frank Tompkins was promoted to colonel and received the DSM for his pursuit of the raiders. In "Chasing Villa," a book which he wrote about the Pershing Expedition into Mexico following the raid, Colonel Tompkins called Lieutenant Lucas "the hero of Columbus."

Lucas served with distinction as an artillery officer in France in WW1 and as a major general in WW2. He commanded the American forces in the Anzio landing, and was also the commanding general of the Fourth Army and of the last American Military Mission to China. He too received the DSM. General Lucas died in 1949.

OF COURSE, THE PRINCIPAL result of the Columbus Raid was General Pershing's expedition into Mexico six days later.

Pershing failed to catch Villa because he lacked sufficient mobility. Carranza, whose troops had been carried in the United States by the Southern Pacific, would not allow U.S. troops on his railroads. Everything had to be shipped by White and Jeffery Quad trucks. And with Pershing almost 500 miles inside Mexi-

co, the troops of the government of Carranza formed in front of him and later engaged one of Pershing's detachments. This brought on a ticklish situation with the recognized Mexican government, and orders from Washington pulled Pershing back. But the aim of the expedition—"to pursue and break up Villa's band"—was achieved at least temporarily under extremely adverse conditions. Pershing surmounted all difficulties so effectively that he later became commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Quite by accident, our military reaction to the Columbus raid gave training to men and officers who later fought in WW1 and WW2, and provided a dry-run shakedown for the National Guard units of many states, in the very shadow of our entry into WW1. National Guard units were called to the border, but didn't cross it, while Pershing and his regulars went into Mexico. The Guard commands learned a lot from the experience, as did many of their members who were soon to go to war in 1917-18.

In pursuing Villa, Pershing himself got training in honest-to-goodness field command against an enemy on strange terrain.

The roster of individuals who chased Villa is rich with familiar commanders of the two World Wars. Besides Lucas, there was Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., then a first lieutenant serving as aide-de-camp to Pershing in Mexico. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, who commanded our Army supply services around the world in WW2, was a first lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion of Engineers at the border. Another first lieutenant, Courtney H. Hodges, became commanding general of the U.S. 1st Army from Normandy to the Rhineland in WW2. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, killed in Normandy as commander of U.S. ground forces, was a captain of artillery at the border. Gen. U. S. Grant III, chief of the protection branch of the Office of Civilian Defense in WW2, was a captain of engineers in the Villa chase.

Another Pershing aide at the Border was Lt. James L. Collins, who served as Secretary of the General Staff at Chau-mont in WW1 and commanded a battalion of field artillery in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He died in 1946 at 80 as a retired major general. He was an older brother of Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, 1949-1953.

In our infant "air force" [we first used gasoline vehicles (mechanized cavalry) and airplanes in a real campaign in pursuit of Villa] was 1st Lt. Carl "Tooley" Spaatz, who, after a succession of top Army Air Force commands in WW2, became chief of staff of the Air Force in 1947. Spaatz was with the 1st Aero  
(Continued on page 44)

## Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch - Relieves Pain

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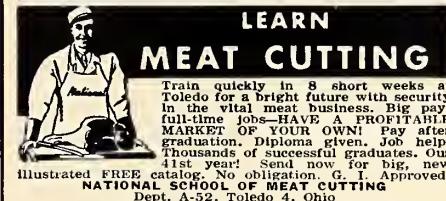
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## When Villa Raided New Mexico

(Continued from page 43)

Squadron at the border. Capt. Benjamin Foulois commanded the squadron's half a dozen biplanes. A year later, he drafted a \$640,000,000 aviation appropriation bill for WW1.

Also at the border was Capt. Hugh S. Johnson, the salty character who, as a retired general, was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's NRA Administrator in 1933-34.

The National Guard units that sat on the border were loaded with officers and men who had their first introduction to a real military mission there, and who would later distinguish themselves in the world wars and Korea. Among them was the senior living Past National Commander of The American Legion, Hanford J. MacNider, who came to the border with the Iowa National Guard. He served with distinction in the 2nd Division in WW1, and commanded troops of the 32nd Division, the First Cavalry and the 158th RCT in some of the bloodiest fighting through New Guinea to the Philippines in WW2—including the desperate Buna-Gona fighting where he was wounded.

During the Pershing expedition Villa was wounded in the right leg and his band scattered, but in a few months he again had a sufficient force to capture Chihuahua City from Carranza's men. In 1919, he was strong enough to besiege Juarez, Mexico, cutting off electricity and turning irrigation water into the trenches of the defenders. But when bullets began to fall across the border in El Paso, Tex., Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin drove Villa away with artillery fire, cavalry and infantry from Fort Bliss. It was Villa's last threat to the border.

His old enemy, Carranza, was deposed and slain on May 21, 1920. The succeeding administration of Adolfo de la Huerta made peace with Villa three months later by giving him the 180,000-acre Canutillo Hacienda near Parral, a permanent 50-man bodyguard, and by agreeing to pay his 834 followers a year's wages. Of these, 480 were privates but they were led by nine generals, 23 colonels, 25 lieutenant colonels, 33 majors, 52 first captains, 33 second captains, 34 first lieutenants, 41 second lieutenants and 104 non-commissioned officers. Peons danced in the streets and bands played Villa's marching song, *La Cucaracha* (The Cockroach) as he demobilized at San Pedro, Coahuila. The settlement cost the government about \$2,000,000.

Villa settled down at Canutillo with a numerous household, and old quarrels seemed ended. He courteously received newswriters Frazier Hunt and Sophie Treadwell when they made their way sep-

arately to Canutillo in 1921. Villa bared his bullet-scarred right leg and so charmed Miss Treadwell that she wrote in the *New York Tribune* that she would confidently trust him with either her money or her life. Her lengthy story was headed "A Visit to Villa, A 'Bad Man' Not So Bad" and concluded with the line: "Viva Villa!"

Seven Mexicans with a different view, however, shot Villa and three companions dead from ambush on July 20, 1923. Villa was at the wheel of his open Dodge on his way home from Parral at the time. He was buried in Parral.

Vandals exhumed and decapitated his body three years later. A border adventurer said he was taking the head to a Chicago scientist, but it was never delivered.



"Ah, there you are, Andrews—The Board was just considering your request for a parole."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Authorities refused to allow Villa's widow to remove his reburied body to Chihuahua City where she lives now, and where he had a marble family mausoleum built in his days of power. Another widow, Austreberta, sought in vain to have his body moved to Mexico City. The grave and the assassination site, marked by a plaque, now attract tourists who view them with curiosity and respect.

"Villa was a great sinner but had been greatly sinned against," wrote General Scott in his autobiography "Some Memories of a Soldier," published in 1928. "He had the germs of greatness in him and the capability of higher things under happier circumstances." Scott died believing that Villa had not intended to raid Columbus but that his hungry men got out of hand. A fantastically inaccurate 1933 biography of Villa placed him 200 miles away in Casas Grandes at the time of the raid. It was the basis of the successful motion picture *Viva Villa* with Wallace Beery as the bandit leader.

Many Columbus residents filed claims against Mexico for their losses and injuries in the raid. Fourteen claims were allowed after many years and these were paid finally at 57¢ on the dollar originally allowed. Of \$785,532 asked, they won \$75,855. Milton James, for example, received \$11,000 for his wife's death and his own leg wound. Mrs. Ritchie received a comparable amount for the death of her husband. She deposited it in a local bank. Next day it closed forever and she lost her money.

Insurance companies ruled Villa's raid an act of war and refused to pay policies on the Commercial Hotel and other buildings burned in Columbus. It became a boom town while headquarters for the Pershing expedition, but some of the destroyed structures were never replaced. The place declined rapidly thereafter and in 1928 much of the town was sold for delinquent taxes. The Southern Pacific ended its train service to Columbus in 1961 and this year took up the tracks.

COLUMBUS, N. MEX., has had better luck lately. The population, which was an official 305 in 1960, has grown to some 340. While there are still ruins and boarded up buildings, the place is prospering from irrigation and tourists, and there is talk of a factory. The post office had to be enlarged last year. Responsible for some of the mail increase is Bill McCaw, a merchant marine warrant officer in WW2, who has converted the weekly *Columbus Courier* into a colorful regional newspaper, *The Southwesterner*. It has a circulation of 8,100, going to all states and many foreign countries.

Every March 9 in recent years, Harry Gunderson, who was a bugler with the 1st South Dakota Cavalry on the border and now lives in retirement at Gila, N. Mex., returns to Columbus and sounds taps in memory of those killed there and of his comrades of 1916.

The New Mexico Legislature encouraged tourists in 1959 by creating a 50-acre state park adjoining the town. Its name, indicating how far public opinion can move, is *The Pancho Villa State Park*. The park extends to the southwest, includes ruins of the adobe house in which Lieutenant Lucas lived at the time of the raid; Cootes Hill, behind which the raiders dismounted; and a beautiful collection of cacti.

It contains a museum with a growing collection of Villa relics. Mrs. Luz Corral de Villa, his Chihuahua City widow, visited this last year and gave it a field telephone that Villa had used to cut in on lines along the track while campaigning by train. By way of thanks, Mayor J. V. Carreon made her an honorary citizen of Columbus!

THE END

# PERSONAL

## Personal Debt Skyrockets. College Costs Skyrocket. Unwanted Autos Skyrocket.

Washington again is showing uneasiness over the size of consumer debt. As things stand now, the average family is shelling out about one-fifth of its after-tax income for interest and loan repayments (including mortgages). Consumer bankruptcies consequently have been rising.

One perennially-proposed remedy is a law to force lending institutions to be more specific about their interest charges. Critics claim that consumers can't make "intelligent credit decisions" unless loan rates are quoted in "simple" or "effective" terms. Whether or not such a law is ever passed, you can figure the situation out fairly easily if you remember this:

- The quoted interest rates on installment loans **do not take your repayments into account.**
- Therefore, the "effective" rate—that is, the rate on the declining amount of money actually in your possession—is higher than the quoted rate.

As a rule of thumb, figure that the "effective" rate on installment paper is about **double the quoted rate**. In other words, an advertised rate of 5% really is 10% in "effective" terms. On revolving credit, you can get the "effective" rate by multiplying the service charge by 12. [Thus, a monthly service charge of 1% on the unpaid balance is the equivalent of a 12% effective interest rate.]

But most important of all: **Add up what you are spending annually on interest and repayments.** How big a nick is this taking out of your income?

★ ★ ★

**College costs and enrollments both are heading for new highs this fall.** On the cost side, the tab for tuition and room and board is **up between 4% and 5% over last year.** In actual money, this means about \$1,400 for two semesters at a private school, or \$800 at an in-state public institution. These rock-bottom figures, of course, don't include clothing, transportation, spending money, and incidentals.

As for enrollments: The freshman class across the land this year will number about 1 1/4-million students. Next year it will rise to almost 1 1/2-million. After that the curve will flatten out. In all, the problem of shoehorning all the candidates into colleges will continue. Meantime, the same pressure is beginning to build up in the graduate schools.

★ ★ ★

The rising automobile population of the United States is creating two problems that have the experts scratching their heads:

**1. Abandoned cars.** Nobody wants them—including the junkyards which say they are already swamped. So thousands of automotive ghosts are beginning to litter yards and roads. More and more communities are now passing laws against leaving derelicts on private or community property, but this is no long-term solution. It's a situation that's going to get worse.

**2. Smog control.** Cars already have "blow-by" devices that burn up crank-case fumes. But now California wants all 1966 models to have exhaust-controls, too (they cost \$30-and-up and replace the muffler). So Detroit is scrambling to get such devices off the drawing boards (a number of non-automotive manufacturers already make them). Question: Will exhaust-controls one day become standard equipment on all cars? It's not unlikely.

★ ★ ★

A recent mixup in the Social Security records of self-employed persons points up the wisdom of periodically checking your Social Security account. Usually the Social Security Administration can get its books back into order without damage after any misplay, but a double-check on your part helps.

Remember: The statute of limitations on Social Security errors runs out after three years, three months, and 15 days. So ask for an accounting every three years. There's a form for this purpose.

★ ★ ★

Among new items on the market, note:

- **"Low section height" tires:** These will be standard on many 1965 auto models. They're lower and wider—and may also confuse you momentarily because they have a new set of designations (thus 7.50-14 becomes 7.75-14 in the new tires). But they're supposed to have superior traction and tread life.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

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## The Iron Curtain isn't soundproof.

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In effect, Radio Free Europe is the *opposition newspaper* that nobody can stop these enslaved people from reading—with their ears.

But Radio Free Europe can't do it all alone. It needs your help, financially. Help to get the truth through the Iron Curtain—by mailing your contribution to:

**Radio Free Europe, Box 1964, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.**



Despite this ever increasing threat on its frontiers, India has failed to take any decisive action. When the Red Chinese invaded Tibet, India used its influence to stop the United Nations from even condemning the communist aggressors. The late Prime Minister Nehru gave them a completely free hand, and, in 1954, agreed to hand over all Indian property in Tibet, mostly trading stations. When the Dalai Lama sought asylum in India in 1956, he was advised by the Indian Prime Minister to return home because Red China's Chou En-lai had promised Nehru that Tibet would have complete autonomy.

Repeated warnings of an eventual attack on India were virtually ignored. Several excellent articles analyzing the danger appeared in India and elsewhere (one was in *U.S. News & World Report*, June 1954). Very early, Red Chinese maps of Tibet ominously included parts of India. In 1954, there were several clashes between border patrols. Communist infiltrators crossed into India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Eventually this activity led to Bhutan's breaking trade relations with the communists. In 1959, Red Chinese were claiming that Bhutan, Sikkim and Ladakh, a part of India, belonged to Tibet. The Red Chinese Army began teaching some of its officers the languages of these areas. Even the communist air bases built near its borders in 1960 didn't seem to arouse India's leaders.

Gen. K. S. Thimayya, India's chief-of-staff, inspected border defenses that year and announced confidently that the Indian Army was in effective control of the entire border from "Ladakh to the Northeast Frontier." The Indian government first discovered that the communists had occupied a large section of Ladakh a year later, when it was reported in the Red Chinese press!

General Thimayya said he was not "perturbed" by "heavy concentrations along some of our border areas," but admitted he was unhappy about the "intentions" behind the buildup.

**I**N 1962, THE WHOLE world discovered what these intentions were. Red China and India were in a border war, and the result was never in doubt. The communists had the manpower, equipment and superior position. The Indians had very bad leadership. The reds won everything they wanted, and were satisfied—for the moment.

The communists had attacked for two main reasons. They needed part of Ladakh for a western section of the important Tibet-Sinkiang highway. And they wanted to give India a bloody nose

to let the rest of Asia know who was the number one power on the continent. In addition, they occupied areas that would make good jumping off places for future attacks, and captured the Buddhist monastery at Towang. The latter was the Dalai Lama's first haven in India when he fled Tibet, and the communists wanted it for symbolic reasons.

There is every reason to expect another round in this war. China's population explosion continues, and the areas south of Tibet become more and more desirable. Communist infiltration has been stepped up and the reds are whipping up Himalayan tribes. Now Indian intelligence believes that a rail line from China to Lhasa will be completed within a year.

The danger will increase, but there is little indication that India is seriously preparing to fight. India will not help Tibetan guerrillas for fear of antagonizing the communists. Inefficiency and local corruption are holding up the construction of needed Indian military installations in key areas. Morale is down. India's air force is weak. These and other problems have convinced many U.S. military men that India has little military potential.

Some Indian leaders think that the next Chinese attack will mean a real war. They are determined not to allow the communists to conquer selected areas in a limited war on red terms. They would hit back at China. They are certain that the outside world will get involved.

We are part of that outside world, and the tale of what the growing military bastion in Tibet will mean to the outside world is for the future.

If it is as grim as the first half of the story—Tibet's immediate past—it will be grim indeed, for that half of the tale is so unspeakable that some of it is unprintable. It starts in 1950, when the world took little notice of the naked aggression against peaceful Tibet.

On "the 27th day of the ninth Tibetan month of the Iron Tiger Year" (November 7, 1950), a pitiful plea to the United Nations for help came from Lhasa. Only the tiny Central American republic of El Salvador moved to put it on the agenda of the United Nation's General Assembly.

The Tibetan appeal to the UN made clear the issue. It said in part:

"... China is bent on not allowing Tibet to live in peace..."

"While negotiations were proceeding... Chinese troops, without warning or provocation, crossed (into) Tibetan territory..."

"We can assure you... that Tibet

will not go down without a fight, though there is little hope that a nation dedicated to peace will be able to resist the brutal effort of men trained to war, *but we understand that the United Nations has decided to stop aggression whenever it takes place...* [our italics]

"We (Tibetan) Ministers, with the approval of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, entrust the problem of Tibet in this emergency to the ultimate decision of the United Nations, hoping that the conscience of the world will not allow the disruption of our State by methods reminiscent of the jungle."

The United Nations did nothing.

When the communists launched their 1950 attack, the Dalai Lama left his palace in Lhasa and set up headquarters near the Indian frontier. But when the world turned its back on the Red Chinese onslaught, he was forced to return and sign a 17-point agreement that allowed a communist occupation of Tibet. The Chinese "guaranteed" local autonomy and religious freedom, and "promised" not to change the political system or interfere with the Dalai Lama.

Under the Dalai Lama's leadership, most Tibetans tried to cooperate with the Red Chinese occupation army as much as possible. But the communists promptly broke all their promises, and started to communize the land. The Tibetans resisted, and the Chinese used ever increasing force against a people who refused to surrender.

As their hold tightened, atrocities became more numerous and more barbaric, until today the roll call of crimes in that remote country is nearly endless. Thousands of pitiful refugees witnessed the Red Chinese savagery and brought the terrible news to the outside world. The most complete record has been compiled by the International Commission of Jurists in carefully documented findings that cover hundreds of pages. My own interviews of Tibetan refugees in Nepal and discussion with Thubten Norbu, the Dalai Lama's brother, confirmed the Commission's reports.

Tibetans are the gentlest people I've met anywhere in the world. They seem dazed by their dreadful ordeal as they tell, in soft voices, about the systematic destruction of their religion, the kidnapping of children to China and the many other atrocities to which they have been subjected.

In a sustained red propaganda campaign, every phase of their religion was attacked until the Dalai Lama cried out, "Our religion is going, our race is going. We are going to be wiped out by the Chinese."

Youngsters were forced to witness executions and were told that they would meet a similar fate if they were religious.

(Continued on page 48)

# I'LL MAKE YOU A MENTAL WIZARD IN ONE EVENING!

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By HARRY LORAYNE

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All I ask from you is this. Let me send you — at my risk — one of the most fascinating books you have ever read. When this book arrives, set aside a few moments each day from the following weekend. Glance through just one chapter. And get ready for one of the most thrilling weekends of accomplishment in your entire life!

## The Very First Hour After You Pick Up This Book, You Will Perform A Feat Of Mind Power That Will Astound Your Friends!

What you are going to do in that very first hour you receive the book, is this. Turn to page 144. Read three short pages — no more! And then, put down the book. Review in your own mind the one simple secret I've shown you — how to feed facts into your mind so that they stay there — permanently — as long as you wish!

Then put this simple trick to work for you — that very same hour!

Call in your family or friends. Ask them to make a list of any TWELVE facts, names or objects they wish, as fast as they wish. Have them write down the list so they won't forget it! But, as they give you each fact, YOU are going to perform a simple mental trick on that fact, that will burn it into your mind, IN PERFECT ORDER, as long as you wish!

And then — INSTANTLY AND AUTOMATICALLY — you are going to repeat that list, backwards and forwards, in perfect order, exactly as if you were reading that list in your friend's hand! And you are going to have one of the most exciting moments of your life, as you watch the expression on those people's faces as you reel off those facts as though they were flashing on a screen on the inside of your memory!

Thrilling? Yes! But also one of the most profitable secrets you will ever learn. For that list of twelve facts can just as easily be an appointment schedule — with each appointment flashing automatically into your mind at just the right time and place that you need it! Or a shopping list — or the outline of a speech — or a sales presentation — or the highlights of an important article — or a list of things that have to be done in perfect order!

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Physical extermination of religious symbols has been carried out on a vast scale. The Dalai Lama reported that by 1958 the communists had destroyed over 1,000 monasteries. No one can say how many have been seized and demolished since.

Temples were used for stables. The sacred butter lamps of the Buddhists were extinguished during holy days (a sin in itself) by spitting on them. People were forced to walk on prayer books. Scriptures have been used for toilet paper by red troops.

Religious objects made of metal were melted down, and metal from them of significant value was shipped to China.

Monks, lamas and other religious leaders are today being used as slave labor, and thousands of them have been tortured and executed. Even more cruel to these dedicated men is the Red Chinese campaign to degrade them before their people. Monks have been yoked in pairs and made to pull plows by soldiers with whips. Other monks and lamas were put in pits and the local population was forced to urinate on them.

THE COMMUNISTS have been especially anxious to force the Tibetan holy men to betray their vows of celibacy. They have ordered monks and lamas to have relations with women, and in many cases the penalty for refusal is death. Prostitutes are paid a bounty for each celibate they can seduce.

In one case, the local people were assembled at a monastery where an old lama was to be forced to marry. He pleaded for execution instead and was tortured to death. He is but one of countless Tibetan Buddhists who died terrible deaths rather than betray their vows.

Torture and death among the general populace on a mass scale is routine in Tibet. The Dalai Lama's brother, now in the United States, told me there have been half a million executions in Tibet. In addition to shooting and hanging, countless Tibetan refugees have seen their countrymen drowned, beaten to death, strangled, buried alive, burned to death and crucified with nails.

In an atmosphere of planned mass murder, the sadists among the Chinese took over. Tibetan victims have been kept alive for days, sometimes with the help of medication, while undergoing fiendish tortures. They have had their lips cut off for begging for a quick death. Prisoners have had boiling water poured on them. They've been spread-eagled to pegs on the ground while their abdomens were slit open. One old man was dragged over rough ground until his intestines came out. Another man had a red hot

nail hammered into his forehead. Thubten Norbu described to me what the communist troops call the "red flower." A prisoner is buried up to his neck and his skull is split until the blood covers his head.

The use of slave labor started soon after the 1950 invasion. At first Tibetans were forced to serve as pack animals to carry supplies in Tibet, while thousands were deported to work camps in China. Then, to meet the priority on building a transportation and communications system, the murders eased off. Hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions—of Tibetans were spared the quick death to scratch out roads in some of the most rugged territory on earth. Now, deportations to China's concentration camps have stopped almost completely as the need for labor in Tibet has increased.

By 1960, the *New York Times* carried reports that half a million Tibetans were working on a railway line. A year later Arthur Bonner commented in the *Saturday Evening Post* on the Lanchow-Lhasa railroad:

"If ever completed, it would be a monument to the Communists' ability to use slave labor."

Women as well as men are freely used in forced labor, and passing travelers are frequently pressed into work gangs on the spot.

Twelve hours is the normal day's labor for slaves, and if the quota isn't met their rations are withheld, so that work far into the night is also common. Workers usually sleep in open trenches, often without protection against the bitter cold. Death is commonplace from cold, hunger, illness or just plain exhaustion. The policy is to work them until they die, and to treat these slaves as completely expendable. Refugees have told of the setting off of dynamite blasts on road construction without bothering to clear the area of Tibetan work gangs. Tibetan suicides are frequent, usually by diving into the icy rivers. In a single incident, on one small project in the Motogongkar area, seven Tibetans, men and women, drowned themselves in despair.

Few can escape, for military outposts now are found nearly everywhere in the land. Troops patrol the streets of Lhasa and all large towns, where only the aged are normally seen on the streets. Tibetans have been wantonly shot by troops who were hunting or taking target practice. Others have been shot down by Red Chinese soldiers for complaining about ill treatment or failing to pay "proper respect" to the conquerors. It is common for Tibetans to be run down by military vehicles. One witness from Lhasa told of seeing a man run down from behind by a truck as he was going around in a "holy circle," a religious rite. The driver didn't bother to stop.

In many cases Tibetan girls have been raped repeatedly by groups of soldiers. In regions where there is trouble for the occupation army, red soldiers disguised as Tibetan rebels attack native girls in an effort to turn the local population against the anti-communist forces.

PERHAPS THE CRUELEST of all the communist crimes in Tibet is the kidnapping of some hundreds of thousands of children to China in the systematic erasure of all Tibetan identity. As many as 10,000 have been taken in a single convoy. Fathers and mothers have been ordered not to weep, and have been executed for protesting too vehemently. In Chomcho, a mother was burned alive for refusing to send her daughter to China. There have been numerous suicides by heartbroken parents. A refugee from the Amdo region told the International Commission of Jurists that beginning in 1954 all children in the area under 15 were sent to China. He said, "Parents were warned that this was the order of Mao Tse-tung and that the penalty for refusing was execution. No one dared to oppose. No one has heard from the children who were taken away." He reported that babies were taken from the homes of parents within ten to 15 days of birth by a special Chinese medical team. "The people were told that the newborn babies belonged to the communists and were to be looked after by the Chinese."

Inside China the children are scattered. They do not study their own language or anything about their own heritage. Few ever return home.

Those children who stay in Tibet are taught only the Chinese language in school. Books on Tibetan history and culture have been destroyed. The communists have tried to turn the children against their parents. They are told to inform the authorities of any "bad thoughts" at home. In Khay, a boy was made to beat his mother "to abolish the old customs." A teen-ager in Ba-Jeuba beat his father for having a prayer wheel and a rosary. The father committed suicide. At Datsedo, a 12-year-old girl was forced to shoot her father for being an "imperialist agent."

The threat of kidnapping causes many Tibetans, who cannot escape themselves, to send their children alone through the Red Chinese lines and across the frozen mountains to a lonely freedom. They join the nearly 100,000 Tibetan refugees who have gone before them.

Multiplying many times the number of Tibetans who flee from *Shangri-La* are the Chinese who are coming in. Before the red invasion, less than 1% of the population was Chinese. By 1959, five million had settled in Tibet, not including military and civilian personnel in the occupation forces. In late 1960, they

were estimated to comprise three-fourths of the population. Today, according to Thubten Norbu, five out of six people in Tibet are Chinese. The Tibetan language isn't used in public. All white collar work is done by the Chinese; Tibetans are only allowed to do menial jobs.

Among the Chinese settlers are many families, but a large number of single men are also included. Local women are forced to marry the Chinese. If already married they may have their husbands and children taken from them in order to wed a Chinese.

**T**HE COMMUNISTS have conducted campaigns of mass sterilization in several areas of Tibet. Many of the methods used are clearly experimental, and not a few have been fatal. Although some women have also been forced to submit to these experiments, most of them have been performed on men.

The verdict: genocide. The Chinese are erasing the Tibetans from the face of the earth, while using the last generation of them to build a red fortress in their own land.

The Tibetan people fought against communist aggression from the beginning, but they were not prepared to set up organized opposition. As the atrocities increased, Tibetans began operating in large groups. In 1955, full-scale guerrilla war was possible. Red Army outposts and patrols were attacked. Military convoys became a favorite target for Tibetans operating from ambush sites in rough terrain, and, by 1956, the Red Chinese could hardly use the roads. Large areas of the country were under the control of guerrillas despite large communist reinforcements, including tanks. More ominous for the Tibetans than the Red

Army buildup was an increase in Chinese air power.

In 1958, bitter large-scale battles were fought. But by 1959, the red buildup was complete, especially the strengthening of the air force. Without anti-aircraft weapons or a single plane, the Tibetans never had a chance.

Backed by overwhelming force, the communists broke their nine-year uneasy truce with the Dalai Lama. In March 1959, they moved to capture him in Lhasa, but he refused to leave his palace and the people rallied to his defense. While both sides prepared for a showdown battle, his advisers insisted that the Dalai Lama leave the country to avoid capture or death. Disguised as an ordinary pilgrim, he left the palace through secret passages and fled the city under cover of darkness. Accompanied by his mother, brother, sister, six aides and 71 tough warriors, he made one of the most incredible escapes in all history. While thousands of Red Army soldiers hunted for him, the Dalai Lama crossed some of the roughest terrain in the world on foot and horseback.

Chinese reconnaissance planes and bombers covered all known trails to the frontier and paratroops were dropped at strategic passes. As they hunted him down, the communists, confident of killing him, told the world the fantastic lie that the Dalai Lama had been kidnapped by "reactionaries." Despite bitter cold and icy winds, the party moved at unbelievable speed over numerous deep gorges and other natural obstacles. The 300-mile trip to India took 15 days.

The Dalai Lama, symbol of Tibet, was safe—but the war went on as the communists established firm control of much of the country. In 1960, Dhondup Lowa-

zang, deputy security officer for the Red Army in the Chepha area of Tibet, defected to India, where he told a press conference that 50,000 Tibetans were slaughtered after the revolt was crushed in 1959, thousands more were tortured, and entire villages were wiped out.

Somehow, the Tibetans continue their struggle for freedom. In 1960, heavy fighting broke out again, with casualties reaching into the thousands. In March of this year, 10,000 rebels were active in the wilds of southern Tibet. Most of their arms had been captured from the reds. Further uprisings were reported by Nationalist Chinese intelligence in May. Thubten Norbu says that although nearly all organized opposition has been crushed in the Lhasa area, it continues elsewhere. In the western and eastern ends of Tibet there are units of up to 1,000 men, but their weapons are very old, and they must be very weary.

As the full story of communist atrocities in Tibet began to come to light in 1959, the *Hindustan Times* of New Delhi, India, spoke for the entire Free World in an editorial:

"Let us hold our heads low. A small country on our border has paid the ultimate penalty for its temerity to aspire to independence. Tibet is dead.

"Much else could die with Tibet if we do not even now heed the warning."

That was no idle statement. A report from Gangtok, Sikkim, in midsummer 1964, noted that the Chinese have moved three infantry divisions to the Sikkim Tibet frontier, mined the area, surrounded their corps headquarters with AA guns, and built a new airfield with wide strips. To the same border they also sent two divisions of "progressive Tibetan youths" who have been brainwashed in Chinese communist schools.

At the same time a former Red Chinese engineer, Huang Yung-sheng, arrived on Formosa. He had defected from Nepal where the Nepalese had been letting China extend one of its Tibetan highways right into the capital of that little state. From Formosa, Yung-sheng reported that the Red Chinese "ambassador" to Nepal had urged the Chinese road workers in Nepal to be "vanguards of the proletariat revolution," and by infiltration, propaganda, subversion and bribery to undermine the Nepalese social system. Five hundred of the "road workers" were Chinese troops in plain clothes, said Yung-Sheng, who had smuggled light weapons to Nepalese subversives. He also reported that while Nepal had required that the new highway bridges be limited to eight-ton capacity, the Chinese secretly raised the bridge capacity to 60 tons for the easy passage of military vehicles.

The modern story of Tibet has just begun, it seems.

THE END



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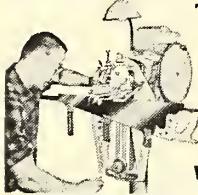
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## FOOTBALL'S SECOND SEASON

(Continued from page 23)

to continue approval of bowl games the following year.

The new policy has kept bowl games at a minimum over the last decade, but generally has given them better teams and increased stature. Bowl promoters, restricted to not more than 25% of the gross receipts, no longer look upon the games as a source of direct profit. Significantly, all of the major bowl games today are run on a non-profit basis. The host cities take their advantage from the spending done by the influx of visitors.

Still, new bowl games pop up and old ones die almost every year. Hardest of the Johnny-come-latelies is the Bluebonnet Bowl in Houston, Tex., successor to the Oil Bowl. Certified by the N.C.A.A. in 1959, it passed its toughest test last December 21, when 50,000 hardy Texans came out in 37-degree weather to watch Baylor beat Louisiana State, 14-7.

THIS YEAR'S TWO newest bowl babies, both scheduled for December 19, are the Mayor's Bowl in New York and the Tobacco Bowl in Raleigh, N. C. There has never been a successful bowl game in New York, but an ambitious committee headed by William A. Shea, the man who brought the baseball Mets to New York, is working hard to guarantee a strong Eastern team as host. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, an honorary chairman, has okayed the use of city-owned Shea Stadium. The game will probably be carried over national television.

The Tobacco Bowl, being promoted by a group of businessmen from the Raleigh area, headed by John I. Barnes, has been working for a bowl game in the Raleigh-Durham area since 1961. The project has the unofficial approval of the Atlantic Coast Conference, whose member teams are expected to be hosts in the stadium of North Carolina State College.

"Too many bowl promoters are more concerned with a television contract than with gate receipts," says an N.C.A.A. official. "The fact that a game is or is not televised has a most important bearing upon the financial success of the contest, but we are also concerned about popular support for these games."

For the would-be promoter of a new college bowl game, things are tough indeed. A letter of intent must be submitted to the annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Extra Events Committee in January, giving information on the date, site, promoters and their financial assets. About six such new applications are received each year and examined carefully. Final approval or disapproval is voted at the annual N.C.A.A. convention, and

most get the thumbs-down treatment.

There is virtually a two-year lag even if a new bowl is approved. Bowl games proposed following the 1963 season, for example, cannot be played before the end of the 1965 season.

Once the bowl promoter has the precious letter of approval from the N.C.A.A., he has merely earned the right to begin negotiations with member colleges. This is the tough part of the job. No one is so coy as the athletic director of a nationally rated college football team smelling a possible bowl bid. Assuming his team is free to accept any bowl offer (the various conferences have different attitudes; the Big Ten sends one team only, the Southeastern Conference as many as five), the athletic director casts about for the best offer.

First choice, of course, is a spot in one of the Big Four bowls. This can be difficult. The Rose Bowl, for example, has "automatic" contestants. The Athletic Association of Western Universities (successor to the old Pacific Coast Conference — minus Idaho) selects the "home" team from among its members and also the "guest" team, which will probably continue to be the Big Ten champion under an informal continuation of an expired contract. None but a Big Ten team has been invited to Pasadena for the past 18 games.

With the Southeastern Conference champion traditionally committed to the Sugar Bowl and the Southwest Conference champion committed to the Cotton Bowl, the four "open" spots—two in the Orange Bowl, one in the Sugar Bowl, and one in the Cotton Bowl—are the most eagerly sought by the college teams. But only the very best receive serious consideration by the prestige-conscious bowl committees.

"It gets real wild just before the season ends," says a veteran coach, who occasionally observes teams for one of the bowl committees. "Each of the big bowls has people who do nothing but watch different teams every week during the season. They start with the pre-season favorites, the ones with flashy running backs or All-American quarterbacks. Most of the bowls like a team that passes a lot. Toward the end, everybody is zeroing in on a handful of teams."

Many still recall some, if not all, of last year's bowl games with pleasure, either as "live" or TV spectators.

Texas downed Navy, despite its great quarterback, Roger Staubach, in the Cotton Bowl; Illinois took the measure of Washington State at Pasadena; Nebraska edged Auburn at Miami; place kicker Tim Davis's four field goals enabled Alabama to win 12-7 from Mississippi in

the Sugar Bowl; North Carolina was an easy victor over the Air Force Academy in the Gator Bowl and Baylor was triumphant over Louisiana State in the Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston.

The Sun Bowl and the Liberty Bowl were the only other spots open for major college teams. Both picked up some unusual pairings, more of necessity than design. The Liberty Bowl sponsors matched a good Mississippi State team—the fifth Southeastern Conference member to accept a bowl bid—with North Carolina State, co-champion of the Atlantic Coast Conference. Ironically, they were to come up with the closest of the bowl games, with Mississippi State emerging with a 16-12 victory.

The Sun Bowl, moving up to major bowl class with a new 30,000-seat sta-

don't overmatch it, if you can help it. Then you have the makings of a good game, with natural fan appeal (at least from supporters of the "local" entry). But as any shrewd bowl promoter knows, the game is a cake that must be liberally iced with pageantry. And here, as much as in the caliber of football played, is where they separate the big bowls from the little bowls.

For years, the Orange Bowl has emphasized bands, floats and pretty girls in staggering numbers. The game is actually part of a two-week Orange Bowl Festival package that includes two parades, two football games, a tennis tournament, a powerboat regatta, a fashion show and a fireworks pageant, not to mention the most lavish half-time show of any of the bowls.

In transforming the Orange Bowl into a night game this year, the committee has added many new touches to create what a spokesman calls "the first big night sports spectacular." The King Orange Jamboree Parade, which will wend its way through the streets of Miami on New Year's Eve, will consist of 40 bands accompanying 50 floats, each equipped with its own 10,000-watt lighting generator.

The Orange Bowl already has excellent lighting for a night game, and the pre-game and half-time shows on New Year's night will be enhanced by brilliant colored lights. The National Broadcasting Company will carry the game in living color.

THE COTTON BOWL this past New Year's morning staged an extravaganza at the Texas State Fair Grounds, built around the theme, "Tales of the Southwest," replete with floats, the Cotton Bowl Queen and a Maid of Cotton for good measure. During half-time at the game itself, the 300-piece Texas band took a back seat to the Rangerettes of Kilgore College, a group of 60 precision-high-kicking young ladies in cowgirl outfits who would make the famed Radio City Rockettes scurry to look for their Social Security cards.

The Rose Bowl, as befits its eminence, puts all its pageantry into the annual Tournament of Roses parade, a two-hour spectacle through Pasadena that is strictly limited to 60 major floats, 20 bands, and 200 thoroughbred horses. There is no limit on human beings, and about 1,200 took part last year. The only decoration permitted on the floats is fresh flowers, and in judging the best entry the cards are admittedly stacked in favor of floats using roses. The floats are built around an annual theme, such as "Dreams of the Future," "Melodies in Flowers," and this year's "Symbols of Freedom."

"You were born in India, have a good memory and like peanuts."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

dium in El Paso, had to settle for Southern Methodist, a six-time loser, and Oregon, a team whose All-American half-back, Mel Renfro, was doubly ineligible due to injury and having signed a pro contract. The battle of the have-nots came off surprisingly well as both teams took to the air for a total of 62 passes before Oregon won it, 21-14.

It is interesting to note the geographical breakdown of the 16 major bowl teams that played last year. The South provided seven of them, including five from the Southeastern Conference and two from the Atlantic Coast Conference. The Southwest chipped in three teams, all members of the Southwest Conference; the West Coast, two; the Rockies, one (Air Force); the North Central States, one (Nebraska); the Midwest, one (Illinois); and the East, one (Navy).

The formula for bowl games is obvious: Get a good team from nearby and



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(Continued on page 52)

## FOOTBALL'S SECOND SEASON

(Continued from page 51)

No discussion of bowl games and extra-season contests can be complete without mention of those first cousins, the all-star games. An unusually hardy breed, the all-star games refuse to recognize any season or climate. They flourish in Buffalo in June, when the All-American Football game is played. They invade Chicago in mid-summer, when the College All-Stars, the cream of the players who graduated a few months earlier, draw close to 100,000 sweltering fans for their annual pre-season battle with the defending champions of the National Football League.

**W**ITH THE EXCEPTION of the East-West Shrine Game in San Francisco, which brought 60,128 spectators into Kezar Stadium to watch last year's 6-6 tie, none of the post-season all-star games ranks with the major bowls in fan appeal. The Senior Bowl at Mobile, Ala., drew 37,094 fans on January 4, despite the fact that it is an "outlaw" in the N.C.A.A. books. Not only does the Senior Bowl adopt its own playing rules (in the most recent game, the trailing team was allowed to either kick or receive after scoring a touchdown), but it pays the players—who immediately lose their amateur standing and any remaining amateur athletic eligibility. Since all of the players are seniors, and most of them are ready to sign professional contracts, the stigma is as easy to bear as a slap on the wrist.

The North-South Game, played at Miami last December 21, drew only 19,120 fans even though home town hero George Mira of the University of Miami was quarterbacking the South team. With the advent of the professional Playoff Bowl, between the Eastern and Western runners-up in the National Football League, now an annual fixture in Miami the Sunday after the Orange Bowl Game, the North-South game may be in trouble.

With the better ball played by the pros, it was only natural that their sponsors should seek extra season contests. After all, there's money in it.

Recently, Thomas W. Moore, president of the American Broadcasting Company's television network (which is showing five bowl games), advocated a super-bowl for the national college championship. The other bowl games would serve as eliminations under his scheme. He also came out for a pro championship playoff between the NFL and AFL titleholders.

And the pros might just come up with some new wrinkles after the success of the Playoff Bowl under the auspices of the Orange Bowl Committee. The game

## THE TELEVISED WINTER GAMES

DATE	GAME	NETWORK
Dec. 19	Liberty Bowl at Atlantic City, N. J.	ABC
Dec. 19	Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston, Tex.	ABC
Dec. 25	North-South Game at Miami, Fla.	ABC
Dec. 26	Sun Bowl at El Paso, Tex.	NBC
Dec. 26	American Football League Championship (pro)	ABC
Dec. 27	National Football League Championship (pro)	CBS
Jan. 1	Sugar Bowl at New Orleans, La.	NBC
Jan. 1	Cotton Bowl at Dallas, Tex.	CBS
Jan. 1	Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif.	NBC
Jan. 1	Orange Bowl at Miami, Fla. (night)	NBC
Jan. 2	Gator Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla.	ABC
Jan. 2	East-West Game at San Francisco, Calif.	NBC
Jan. 3	American Football League All-Star Game (pro)	ABC
Jan. 3	Playoff Bowl at Miami, Fla. (pro)	CBS
Jan. 9	Senior Bowl at Mobile, Ala.	NBC
Jan. 9	Hula Bowl at Honolulu, Hawaii	ABC
Jan. 10	Pro Bowl (National Football League All-Stars) (pro)	NBC

drew crowds of less than 30,000 in 1961 and 1962, went over 35,000 in 1963 and then shot up to 54,921 last January 5, a game which saw the Green Bay Packers beat Cleveland, 40-23. More important, it pulled over 11 million TV viewers.

Too, that Playoff Bowl success, as well as the good showings of the all-star games of both professional leagues, may inspire the National Football League to move its championship game—pro football's top attraction—to a permanent site in either Miami or one of its warm-weather stadiums in Dallas or Los Angeles. The last three championship games, in Green Bay, New York and Chicago, have been played in subfreezing temperatures, and critics have argued that it is hardly fair to watch superior teams play inferior ball because of such foul-weather conditions. NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle tends to agree with them, although where this leaves the season-in season-out loyal northern and eastern ticket buyers is anybody's guess.

Until the pros' Bowl games become as important as the collegians, football's second season still belongs to the undergraduates. And just as soon as the lads can get this fall's 4,000 scheduled games played, the fun begins all over again.

THE END

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**AMERICAN**  
**CANCER SOCIETY**



## RUSK ON FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 5)

ments and ordinary men and women all over the world are engaged.

"And that is where our greatest strength lies. You know, of course, that this country has in the military field almost unimaginable strength. But the simple, direct, human commitments of the American people are a source of our greatest strength. These are commitments that we share with ordinary men and women in practically every other country.

"The authors of our Declaration of Independence felt that those were deeply rooted in human nature and in the relation between man and God. People have been thinking about these things for more than two thousand years, and something that has been worked on for two thousand years can kick up some pretty fundamental ideas.

"So we never have to argue with people in other parts of the world on what the American people are after. Our commitments are known and recognized and respected. The complications come in how to get on with them in a complex and ticklish situation and how these general principles apply to a particular situation.

"These commitments are the source of our great alliances. They mean that in times of crisis there is not so much neutralism as you would suppose.

"We are allied with countries because we want to help preserve the independence of states, and they know it. Our chief interest in the so-called unaligned countries is in their genuine safety and genuine independence—so that they can work with us in places like the United Nations.

"We can look into the future with a great deal of confidence, even though there is a lot of hard work to be done and there are still burdens to bear in this business. We have got a million men in uniform outside the continental United States ashore and afloat, and they have got to have our support, support in a lot of ways, to see if we can get this job done without committing them to combat, if possible. We have got to have our space program. We have got to have a good lusty defense budget for the foreseeable future.

"Now it's going to mean some taxes, a good many taxes. But I don't think that the American people are going to be too much concerned about packing a load for the purposes to which this country is committed."

THE END





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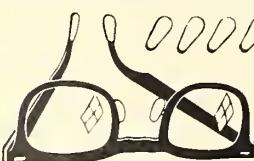
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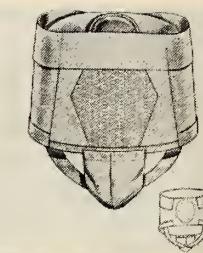
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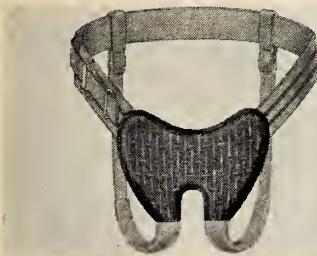
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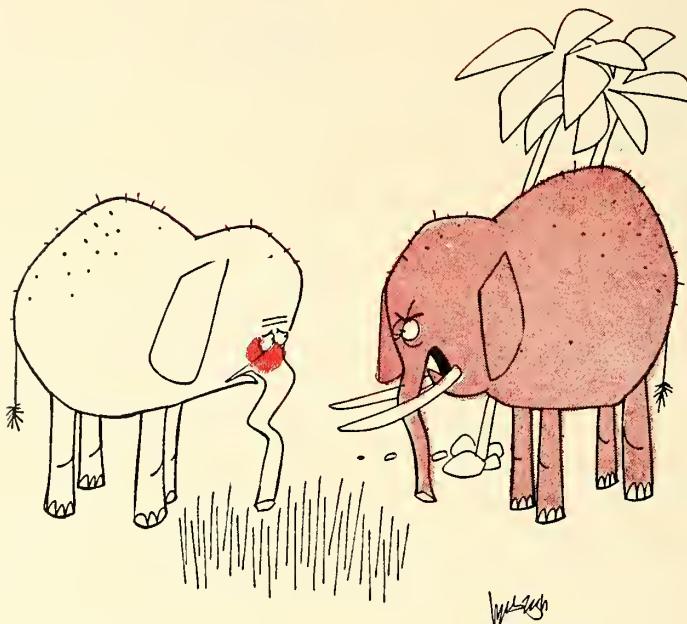
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# PARTING SHOTS



"... I'm getting sick and tired of your people jokes . . ."

## WE DON'T BELIEVE IT EITHER

A young man walked into a pawnshop, pawned a valuable camera and then proceeded to select and buy a wedding ring from a nearby counter. The following day he returned with the bride, pawned the wedding ring, redeemed the camera, stepped outside and photographed his bride in all her wedding finery.

Two hours later the couple returned, pawned the camera and the wedding dress, selected two pieces of luggage . . . and left on their honeymoon.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

## SHE'S PERSISTENT

The attractive, but slightly dizzy stenographer had been late every morning for a week and repeated warnings from her employer had no effect. Finally, she was called into the boss' office.

"Miss Jones," he said in exasperation, "I am tired of talking to you about your tardiness. Therefore, I am suspending you for one day without pay. When would you like to take the day?"

"Well, if it's all right with you," was her quick reply, "I'd like to use it up being late."

F. G. KERNAN

## NO COACHING, PLEASE

A young man was sitting on the couch with his girl proposing to her and the girl was constantly interrupting him as he stuttered and stammered and tried to get to the point. She kept explaining just what he should say—supplying a remark he should have said instead of the one he did say—and the suitor was soon simmering. Finally he jumped to his feet, jammed his fists deep into his pants pockets and looked stonily at the girl.

"If you don't mind," he said through clenched teeth, "will you please let me proceed to louse up the rest of my life in my own way?"

DAN BENNETT

## POINT OF VIEW

"Isn't it just too sweet, dear?" asked the wife, trying on a new fur coat. "No," replied the husband firmly. "It's just too dear, sweet."

K. H. R. SIMKIN

## EXPECTATIONS

However you judge it  
Your vacation budget

—No matter how checked and corrected—

Will show, when you plan

Your expenses, you can

Expect they'll be more than expected.

BERTON BRALEY

## FOR STRING SAVERS

A woman's bikini is a suntime string.

MARY MARKLEY

## DIARY OF A DEJECTED DIETER

I've taken every fad up,  
But lately I've a sinking  
Feeling they don't add up  
To more than wishful shrinking.

BETTY BILLIPP

## SURE THING

Some women like a man with a past;  
others like a man with a future, but they  
all go for a man with a present.

PHILIP THOMAS

## FACIAL FACT

Women used cosmetics in the middle ages—  
So report researchers, historians and sages.  
Such facts don't astonish me one little bit—  
Today in middle ages they still haven't quit.

S. OMAR BARKER

## SWITCH

... and then there was the one about  
the hunter who disappeared. . . Something he disagreed with ate him.

G. E. JOHNSON

## LONDONERS

The friendliest people,  
Who always insist  
On welcoming visitors  
Into their mist.

STEPHEN SCHLITZER

## HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

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# MEN OF



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